Tuesday, April 11, 1972
Chaitra 22, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 11, 1972/
Chaitra 22, 1894(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints regarding General Elections in States

\+

*341 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of complaints received by Election Commissioner and the Chief Electoral Officers in the States regarding the recent General Elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Legislative Assemblies and bye elections in U P, and

(b) the nature of complaints received and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) 1433 complaints were received by the Election Commission and 546 by the Chief Electoral Officers of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mysore, Punjab and Tripura and of the Union territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu The particulars of complaints called for from the Chief Electoral Officers of the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kasmir, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and West Bengal have not yet been received and are awaited

(b) A statement containing the nature of complaints is laid on the Table of the House Wherever the complaints contained specific allegations, they were immendiately brought to the notice of the authorities concerned for appropriate action

STATEMENT

Statement containing the nature of complaints regarding the recent General Elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Legislative Assemblies and bye-election in Uttar Pradesh

Nature of complaints	*Received by Commission*	*Received by C E O's*
Omission of names and inclusion of bogus names in the electoral rolls	150	—
Transfer of officers on the eve of elections ...	38	3
Participation by Government employees in elections	270	176
Misuse of Government machinery	59	160
Partisan attitude of Government officers employed on election duty.	36	34
Printing and publishing objectionable posters, pamphlets etc	11	—
Intimidation and coercion of voters at polling stations	70	47
Impersonation by voters.	30	1
Disturbance at public meetings and maintenance of law and order. ...	419	66
Complaints of other miscellaneous character ...	350	59
	1433	546

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The statement is a gross understatement of what has happened. In West Bengal, out of 280 assembly constituencies, in 200 there was outright rigging and violence. There is no reflection of it in the statement. We can produce before you hundreds of ballot papers which we have collected from the roadside and various other places like polling stations and below mattresses. The hon. Minister has not only made a gross understatement; he has even evaded answering the question. In (b), I had asked about the action taken thereon. Since there is no provision in the Representation of the People Act to remedy such things as taking over of booths through violent methods, capturing booths, making polling agents sign letters saying that everything was done peacefully and tying down polling officers to sign papers at the point of the gun--it was done in J. & K. Tripura, Bengal and many other parts of the country—what specific action does the hon. Minister propose to take to make elections look fair before the people of the country ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Some of the matters were before the Joint Cemmittee which was considering amendments to the election laws. They have dealt with them and their report is before the House. An appropriate Bill will be moved after due consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is clear from the Minister's statement that in the existing laws there are enough loopholes and the ruling party is taking fullest advantage of them. Will Government agree to constitute a parliamentary commission to inquire into all the allegations that have come from parties and individuals in regard to the last poll ? If not, why not ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Government do not find any justification for appointment of such a commission.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न करूं, मैं अपनी एक कठिनाई आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर और उस के साथ जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है, उन को देखने के लिए जब आज मैं नोटिस आफिस में गया, तो वे हिन्दी में नहीं थे। आप के संरक्षण में हिन्दी के विषय में इस तरह की कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है। पहले यह परम्परा थी कि हिन्दी में पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी जानने वाले मन्त्री हिन्दी में ही देते थे, जब कि अब अंग्रजी में दिया जाता है। जब इस बारे में एक बार आप से शिकायत की गई, तो आप ने कहा कि सदन में यंत्र लगे हुए हैं, उन से हिन्दी रूपान्तर सुना जा सकता है। यह बात अंग्रेजी वालों के लिए भी हो सकती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि "हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे, लेकिन। खाक हो जायेंगे हम तुम को खबर होने तक।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की किसी और मौके के लिए छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव सम्बन्धी जिन अनियमितताओं का जिक्र अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, ने किया है, क्या इस चुनाव से पहले चुनाव में उन की पार्टी के विषय में भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें सरकारको प्राप्त हुई थीं। जहां तक चुनाव आयोग द्वारा मत देने की प्रणाली में सुधार करने का प्रश्न है, जो नया सुधार हुआ है, उस से और बिगाड़ हुआ है। मत देते समय काउंटर फायल पर हस्ताक्षर कराये जाते हैं। इस से तो कोई मत गुप्त नहीं रहेगा और हर एक व्यक्ति निर्भीकता से मतदान नहीं कर पायेगा। क्या यह बात मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है; यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : माननीय सदस्य ने शिकायत की है कि उन्हें हिन्दी में उत्तर नहीं मिला है। यह प्रश्न इंगलिश में पूछा गया है, हिन्दी में नहीं। इस लिए इस का उत्तर इंगलिश में दिया गया है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री इस प्रश्न मे मेरा नाम जो जोडा गया है और मैंने हिन्दी मे प्रश्न दिया था ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी माननीय सदस्य के पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर है कि जी हां, श्री बसु की पार्टी की बाबत भी इस प्रकार की शिकायते आई थी । काउटर-फायल पर हस्ताक्षर करने या अगूठे का निशान लगाने से मतदान की गुप्तता पर कोई फर्क नही पडता है, क्योकि उस पर जो नम्बर होता है, वह किसी को मालूम नही होता है— उस को सीलड रखा जाता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मत्री महोदय यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि स्वतत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव लोकतत्र का आधार है । यदि चुनाव के सम्बन्ध मे जनता के मन मे सन्देह पैदा होते हैं, तो उतनी मात्रा मे लोकतत्र को आघात लगता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि बिहार मे पोलिंग बूथ्स पर कब्जा करने की जो प्रक्रिया हुई, क्या उस का इलाज इलेक्शन पेटीशन दायर कर के किया जा सकता है । सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि बिहार मे इस बार बडे पैमाने पर पोलिंग बूथ्स पर कब्जा किया गया, मतदाताओ को मत देने के लिए जाने से रोका गया और जबर्दस्ती मत डाले गए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस का इलाज क्या है ।

मेरे पास ये जम्मू के मतपत्र है । एक पोलिंग आफिसर रात मे इन मतपत्रो पर मुहर लगा रहा था । जनता ने उस को पकड़ा और मतपत्र छीने । इन मतपत्रों का हिसाब कैसे होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . यह इलैक्शन पेटीशन का सबजेक्ट हो सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . हर एक बात इलैक्शन पेटीशन मे नहीं आ सकती है । यही तो मुश्किल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बडी थिन लाइन है । जो इलैक्शन पेटीशन का सबजेक्ट हो सकता है, उस को इस हाउस मे न पूछा जाए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर दो चार जगहो के विषय मे ऐसी शिकायतें हो, तो इलैक्शन पेटीशन्ज की जा सकती हैं । लेकिन चूकि बडे पैमाने पर ये अनियमितताये होने की शिकायतें मिली है, इस लिए उन अनियमितताओ के विषय मे जाच करने मे सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नही होनी चाहिए । ये शिकायते केवल कुछ क्षेत्रो तक सीमित हैं । जहा से शिकायतें नही आई हैं, उन को छोड दिया जाये । लेकिन जहा से शिकायतें आई है, उन के बारे मे जाच करने के लिए अगर सरकार कोई पार्लियामेटरी कमीशन नही बिठाना चाहती है, तो क्या वह कोई इडिपेंडेंट कमीशन बिठाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी पोलिंग बूथ के विषय पर एक इलैक्शन पेटीशन हुआ है और यह प्रूव हो जाने पर कि आतक और भय दिखा कर वोट डालने से रोका गया, इस बिना पर चुनाव को रद्द किया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कितने साल बाद ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी उस की तो एक प्रक्रिया है उस पर जितना समय लगता है, वह लगता है ।

जहा तक जम्मू का प्रश्न है, पहला प्रश्न यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ये मतपत्र कहां से लाये है । दूसरी बात यह है कि हम इस बारे मे जाच करना चाहेंगे कि क्या ये जम्मी बैलट पेपर है या सचमुच मतपत्र हैं । (व्यवधान) इस का सारा हिसाब किया जा चुका है । कोई कमीशन बिठाने का सवाल नही उठता है, क्योंकि यह विषय जायट कमेटी के सामने है । सब सदस्य

ने वहां भर अपनी अपनी बातें रखी हैं। उन पर विचार होने के बाद कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट से इस का क्या मतलब है? रिपोर्ट तो अलग है, परिणम अलग आए हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. रिपोर्ट से चुनाव में जो धांधलियां हुई हैं वह कैसे ठीक हो सकती हैं? रिपोर्ट तो भविष्य में चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने के बारे में है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि विधि मंत्री महोदय रिपोर्ट का हवाला दे कर सारे सवालों को गोल करना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम सहय पांडे: मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित किया गया है चुनाव प्रचार के सन्दर्भ में ऐसे भद्दे अश्लील नारे लगाए जाते हैं कि जिस में चरित्र की हत्या और हनन होता है? सभ्यता से दूर हो कर ऐसे गन्दे नारे लगाए जाते हैं जिस से जन-मानस पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता हैं।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी: ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल तो नम्बर आफ कम्प्लेंट्स का है। यह एलेक्शंस के बारे में जनरल क्वेश्चन नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE: Just now the hon. Minister said that there were some allegations regarding the capture of booths againt the Communist Party (Marxist). My question is whether it is the CPM or the Congress Party or the Socialist Party, irrespective of any political party which is involved, are they prepared to go in for a comprehensive enquiry regarding all such allegations?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: There were allegations of seizure of booths during the last mid-term poll. Thereafter adequate steps were taken to see that such seizures were not repeated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even then they were repeated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you not allowing a parliamentary commission to enquire into this serious allegation?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: After the recent elections, how many complaints have been lodged in different courts, particularly from West Bangal?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Figures from West Bengal have not yet reached us. Therefore I cannot give that information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो ऐलेक्शन खत्म हो गया है, अब तो शांति रखिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: शांत तो हैं ही। आप सवाल तो पूछने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस के ऊपर क्वेश्चन दिया था।... आप अपने कगज तलाश कीजिए, मैं ने नोटिस दिया था आप ने कहा था कि मैं इस सवाल को फिर स्वीकार करूंगा। तो मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। मैं ने नोटिस दिया। आप ने सभा में घोषणा की कि यह अभी स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस के बारे में बाद में नोटिस देंगे तो स्वीकार करेंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वाजपेयी जी ने दिया था, उन को मौका मिल गया।

श्री के एच चावड़ा: मैं खड़ा हुआ तो आप आप ने कहा कि अभी दूसरा नाम है। तो मुझे भी टाइम मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्पीकर की डिस्ट्रिक्शन फिर क्या हुई अगर आप खड़े हुए और खड़े होने से ही आप का हक हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिए। मेरा नाम उस में था। आप देख लीजिए मुझे मौका दीजिए सवाल पूछने का।

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing.

Indian Industrial Exhibition at Lagos

*342. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Industrial Exhibition was held recently at Lagos, Nigeria;

(b) what were its special features; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to hold such exhibitions elsewhere this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GERGE): (a)Yes, Sir. The Exhibition was held at Lagos during March 2—22, 1972.

(b) The Exhibition projected India's export potential and the vast strides made in the industrial field since independence.

(c) Yes, Sir. Exclusive Indian Exhibitions are proposed to be organised during 1972-73 at Tanzania, Uganda, Singapore, Malaysia, Kuwait and Fiji.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Normally Indian industrial exhibitions are organised in foreign countries to seek markets for Indian commodities and also to earn foreign exchange.

I would like to know from the Minister to what extent this exhibition in Lagos was able to fulfil this cherished desire ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As a result of this exhibition and the presence of the representatives of various Indian firms engaged in the industrial sector, substantial business was booked on the spot for products like buses, truck, fire-trucks, jeeps, diamond rigs, diesel engines, duplicators, public address system, transistors, auto parts, electrical goods, sanitaryware, drugs, pharmaceuticals, jewellery, etc. The precise, amount these orders will come to can be worked out only after some time. Right now, our own surmise is that it may come to Rs. 4 crores.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: It is very encouraging that the Ministry is going to organise so many exhibitions in foreign countries in 1972-73. which are the countries which are going to organise similar exhibitions here in our country in 1972-73.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: This year we will be holding the the Third Asian Fair, and more than 41 countries have expressed their desire and willingness to participate in that Fair.

SHRI S. N. MISTRA: May I know what facilities are going to be offered to the traders and producers who want to go to foreign countries to participate in these exhibitions ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: All facilities of travel, foreign exchange and other encouragements are given to *bona fide* exporters and traders.

Effect on India of the proposed Common European Currency

*343. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the effect on India of the steps being taken by the European common Market countries to establish a Common European Currency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A proposal to establish a full monetary and Customs Union of the European Common Market countries by the end of the present decade was discussed by their Foreign and Finance Ministers in November1970. But, so far an agreement appears

to have been reached only as regards some further harmonisation and coordination of policies to be achieved by the end of 1973; and, the member countries are not fully committed to the monetary union proposal, still less to the establishment of a common European currency. Accordingly, the question of the repercussion on our economy of the introduction of a common European currency does not arise at this stage.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether our trade with Gt. Britain and other European countries is having any change because of the appearance of this ECM ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It was made plain that though originally the six countries of the Eurocan Common Market thought of arriving at a common currency arrangement, our own information is that it is not materialising in the foreseeable future. At many of the conferences differences of opinion sprang up among the members, and we do not think that such an arrangement will come even by the end of this decade.

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: May I know whether India or any other country has approached the ECM to have some facilities etc. ?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE: India has approached the European Common market countries for various facilities, so that, as a developing country, our exports may be facilitated.

DR. RANEN SEN: Before its devaluation, the U.S. Dollar was the main currency which was keeping a sort of parity among the currencies of the European countries. After the devaluation of the Dollar, what has happened in the European markets, and what has been the repercussion on Indian currency, because our Indian currency is almost at par with the American Dollar ?

So, I want to know the reaction of the minister.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Changes in these dollar exchange value will definitely to some extent affect our export potential.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the fact that the basic policy of the European Market is to remove all barriers amongst that 6 countries who are the originators of the Common Market proposal and in view of the fact that they have adopted a particular constitution to expedite this process of Common Market tie, it is quite clear—there have been so many referenees also—they are trying to have a sort of common European currency. I would like to know what is the basic source of the minister's statement that in the foreseeable future, it is not possible to have a common European currency. What is the source of his information ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In 1967 in the conference of the summit meeting of the heads of the six member States of the European Economic Community a Commission was set up under the presidentship of Mr. Pierre Werner, Finance Minister of Luxemburg. Their report was submmitted on 25-9-70 and it was discussed on 13-10-70. Our information is that sharp differences arose between France on the one side and Germany and Holland on the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The dollar devaluation has also indirectly devalued the Indian rupee to the tune of 4 1/2 per cent roughly. Is it not a fact that if they bring into existence a common European currency, the rupee will stand devalued to the tune of 4 1/2 per cent ?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't ask hypothetical questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has already happened. The Indian rupee has been already devalued because the dollar was devalued. They have adopted the wrong policy of remaining wedded to the American dollar. I am sorry I am unable to make you understand it.

Trade Agreement with North Korea

*345. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Korean trade team visited India recently for trade discussions;

(b) whether any trade protocol for 1972 has been signed with it, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Trade negotations were held in New Delhi between 7th and 21st February, 1972 between the Delegations of India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea During these discussions it was agreed to by both sides that the level of trade 1972 should be further raised The items of import from the D P R K would include magnesia clinker, basic refractories, anthracite graphite fluorsar, hops peppermint oil special steel including High Speed Tool steel carbon tool steel, stainless steel etc, India's items for export to D P R K would cover pig iron, manganese ore, passenger wagons, auto buses, tyres and tubes, various chemicals, jute manufatures, paper products, cotton textiles, rayon textiles and various engineering goods including ball berings, wire ropes, etc

SHRI P GANGADEB : Has there been any appreciable increase in the two way trade between these two countries and what are the items covered by this trade agreement ?

SHRI A C GEORGE The main terms covered under the agreement are Imports from North Korea include machineries, including machine tools, special steel, basic refractories, magnesia clinker, graphite, peppermint oil, etc Expots from India are tyres and tubes, pig iron, cotton textiles, passenger wagons, auto buses, various chemicals, manganese ore, etc

SHRI P GANGADEB Are private exporters permitted to trade with North Korea, and if not, is there any proposal to allow them to do so under this trade agreement ?

SHRI A C GEORGE · At present the entire export is not canalised, but it is the policy of the Government to progressively canalise every thing through the STC

Railway Link between Cuttack and Paradip in Orissa

*346 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the progress of work of construction of Rail link between Cuttack and Paradip in Orissa ,

(b) whether it is going to be completed according to schedule , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (a) An overall progress of 48% has been achieved on the construction of the line upto the end of February, 1972

(b) No, Sir

(c) The construction work on the line received a set back due to the Cyclone that ravaged Orissa last year and the State Government's inability to stop irrigation canal waters, which has seriously hampered progress of work in certain reaches

SHRI ARJAN SETHI In view of the delay in the construction work of this branch line, may I know whether the Government have taken any special measures to finish the construction work at an early date ?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI The target date had to be changed It has now been fixed for 1973 We hope that by June 1973 we will be able to complete the project

SHRI ARJUN SETHI By what time will it be opened to traffic ?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI . Immediately after it is completed.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की जो लाइनें बनती हैं, किसी कारणवश काफी लम्बे समय तक उन पर काम

चलता रहता है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप काफी अधिक पैसा खर्च होता है। पैसा अधिक खर्च न हो तथा निर्धारित समय में काम पूरा हो जाये, अधिक समय न लगे, क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई नीति बनाई है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : कोशिश तो यही की जाती है कि काम को वक्त के अन्दर खत्म किया जाये। लेकिन जहां पर कोई कुदरती हादशा हो जाये, जैसे उड़ीसा में साइक्लोन का तूफान आया, जिस की वजह से रुकावट पड़ गई। वरना कोशिश यही की जाती है कि काम वक्त से खत्म हो।

Electrification of Indian Railways

*347. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be plaesed to state the broad outlines of the schemes for electrification of Railway routes during 1972-73 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): A statment is laid on he Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The board outlines of the schemes for the electaification of railway routes during 1972-73 are as follows:

Name of electrification Scheme	*Route Kms*	*Track Kms.*	*Approx. cost (in crores)*
1. Virar-Sabarmati This will link Bombay with Ahmedabad on electric traction.	437	1130	Rs. 32.06
2. Panskura-Haldia This is to serve Haldia Port.	69	114	Rs. 2.40
3. Kirandul-Waltair This is for moving iron ore from Bailadilla area to Vishakhapatnam Port for export of iron ore.	471	620	Rs. 19.05
4. Tundla-Delhi This will complete verification of trunk route from Howrah to Delhi *via* Grand Chord, Allahabad and Aligarh.	269	730	Rs. 19.72
4. Madras-Vijayawada This is part of Madras-Howrah gnd Madras-Delhi trunk routes.	433 1679	1125 3719	Rs. 31.03

It is exported that Amedabad-Baroda section, forming part of Virar-Sabarmati Electrification Scheme and comprising 102 Route Kms. out of a total of 437, would be energised during 1972-73.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I think all the projects mentioned in the statement are continuing projects. If so, I would like to know whether there is any likelihood of completion of any of these projects during 1972-73.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : These are all continuing projects. Though some work would be done during 1972-73, no project will be fully completed during 1972-73.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : How long will it take to complete the Delhi-Tundla line ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : That line will be completed by 1975-76.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Is there any scheme to connect by eletric tram main routes like Calcutta-Bombay and Bombay-Delhi ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There is no such scheme at present.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : What prevents the Ministry from electrifying or dieselising the Howrah-Delhi route *via* Patna in the near future ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It is mainly economic feasibility which prompted us to take this line and not the line which the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : There was a proposal to electrify the route from Madras to Arkonam. It is a demand pending for a long time. May I know whether it is included for the year 1972-73 and, if not; when it will be taken up ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : For the time being, only Madras-Vijayawada section is included. This would cost about Rs. 31 crores. The line which the hon. Member has mentioned cannot be taken up at this stage.

SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI: If it will not be taken up in 1972-73, when will it be taken up ? Because, the Minister has assured us on the floor of the House that it will be taken up. It is a long-standing demand.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This process of electrification is a continuing process. Whenever the financial resources and economic feasibility of the area warrant such an electrification programme. It will certainly be taken into consideration.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The central execution office for the Madras-Vijayawada section is located at Madras aud for the speedy executin of the work the Members of Parliament have represented to Government to locate this execution office in Vijayawada. Has the Government approved that or not; have they agreed to the proposal made by Members of Parliament to locate this office for the speedy execution of the Madras-Vijayawada work at Vijayawada, which is centrally located for the Madras.Howrah line ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It is with this view in mind, that it should be speedily executed, that the headquarters are now being located in Vijayawada.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : May I know whether there will be any reduction in the running time of mail and express trains after the completion of the Howrah-Delhi main route ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Yes; Sir; there will be some reduction in the running time.

Farakka Barrage causing Obstruction in the flow of River Ganga

*348. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Farakka Barrage has been causing obstruction in the flow of the river Ganga which in term causes floods in Bihar area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a detailed study of the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Farakka Barrage is only a diversion structure. During floods all its gates are kept open and as such it does not obstruct the flow.

SHRI N. E. HORO : The Farakka Barrage is far down the Ganges and there seems to be a construtional defect in it. It causes annual floods in Bihar. Therefore, will the hon. Minister get it examined by the Central Water and Power Commission so that the floods are controlled ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L RAO) : As my colleague has said, the Farakka Barrage does not cause any kind of obstruction or floods in Bihar and also in Bengal. Anyway, the operation of this will come under

the Ganga Flood Control Board which is going to be set up shortly.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : May I know whether the Irrigation Ministry of the Government of Bihar has drawn the attention of the Irrigation Ministry here to the impression which is gathering ground in Bihar that the commissioning of Farakka Barrage is responsible for recent annual floods in the State ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir; the Irrigation Minister of Bihar has orally mentioned to me about this, but it is not based on any facts. In fact, the Farakka Barrage does cause any kind of an obstruction. Even in the last year when we had the largest amount of floods in the Ganga at Farakka, about 25 lakh cusecs of water flowing down the difference of the level between upstream and down-stream was of the order of about three inches only. Therefore, the statement that the Farakka Barrage causes any kind of floods in Bihar is not founded on facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether the hon. Minister has satisfied himself that there is not going to be on any account any diversion of Ganga watersover and above Farakka Barrage which may adversely affect the original scheme of releasing 40,000 cusecs of water into the Hooghly river which was the original purpose so that the port of Calcutta might be saved ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. No water will be diverted affecting in any way the water flow that has been planned for the Farakka Barrage. There are many months when there will be more flow and in some lean months, it will be less. This is being laid down as per sanctioned project will be operated in accordance with the sanctioned schedule.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछली बार बिहार में जो अप्रत्याशित बाढ़ आई थी क्या उसका कारण फरक्का बांध भी है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have already submitted, this Barrage has nothing to do with floods in the river. The Farakka Barrage has nothing to do with the increase in flood waters there

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it known to the hon. Minister that hydro-physicists, that is persons who are experts in river irrigation floods and other things, have opined that because of the construction of dams on the the upoer reaches of Ganges, namely, the Ghaghar dam and other dams, there is paucity of water near the Farakka Barrage so much so that the Hoogly river will not get any water at all and East Bengal rivers are drying up for lack of water ?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is incorrect. The construction of any dam does not diminish the water to a limit which will affect the Farakka Barrage project, I would submit to the hon. Member not to bring in Bangladesh into this question. It is a separate country and we have got to deal with it separately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has just now stated that in all the months of the year, there will not be a delivery of 40,000 cusecs of water. Let him kindly tell us what will be the lowest and which are the months during which the flow of water will come down.

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted, the Farakka Barrage will be operated in accordance with the sanctioned project. When the project is sanctioned, an amount of water flow is laid down for each month. That will be the operational schedule. As I submitted earlier, in most of the months of the year, 40,000 cusecs will be flowing down except in lean months when the flow will be reduced. For this also, a schedule is laid down. The schedule goes on varying from 40,000 cusecs and the operations will be according to the schedule.

Formulation of National Water Policy

*349. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is thinking of enunciating a National Water Policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes. Sir.

(b) With the growing importance of water in agricultural and economic development, need is being increasingly felt for planning and developing water resources with a regional and national perspective, in place of prevailing restricted concept of use by basin States. The various aspects of the new approch, including legal considerations, are being studied.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Is the Government going to treat water as a national resource not belonging to any State and act in a manner of having national control over it ? Secondly, so long as the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, remains, on the Statute book, I want to know how is the Government going to prevent the possibility of getting involved into the Supreme Court and tribunals over local short-sighted disputes.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L- RAO): That is exactly the idea. The present idea is to enunciate a national water policy because water is getting more and more scarce not only in this country but all over the world, and it has become very necessary to regulate its use in the best interests of the nation. therefore, we are now thinking of framing a national policy after making studies and consulting the concerned persons.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The part of the question regarding Inter-State Water Disputes Act being on the Statute Book has not been answered. (*Interruption*)

My second question is this. Will the Minister let us know the common guidelines in the field of water management and water development ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Naturally the Inter-State Water Disputes Act will be consequentially amended when we declare the national water policy that water belongs to the nation.

As regards guidelines, to explain the whole thing will take a long time of the House. I do not want to take much time of the House. The main guideline will be that every effort will be made to supply water to the various parts of the country irrespective of the fact whether river passes through or not. Secondly, various preferential uses of the water and also measures for prevention of water pollution will be enunciated.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In order to implement this national water policy, may I know whether Government propose to call for a Chief Minister's Conference in order to obiate the difficulties that come in the way when water resources are to be used on a national level, not confining to regional or parochial levels.

DR. K. L. RAO: Naturally, Chief Ministers, being very important persons, will be consulted.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: I would like to know whether there is any proposal to link the Ganga with the Cauvery and if so, the estimated cost of it and when it is going to commence.

MR. SPEAKER: He can send a separate notice for this question. The hon. Member should try to be relevant.

Next Question.

Coal Despatches

*350. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Gujarat had sent a telegram to him urging his personal intervention to step up coal despatches to the State; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Since June 1971 two letters and three telegrams were received from the Governor of Gujarat addressed to the Minister for Railways mentioning about the difficulties faced by the industries in Gujarat about movement of coal. On receipt of these communications, necessary action was taken to step up coal loading to Gujarat further.

2. Movement of coal to the industries in Gujarat had been better in 1971-72 and improved considerably during November 1971 to February 1972 movement during which was better than that during the corresponding period of previous two years. Movement to textile mills and ginning industries was also more than that during the corresponding period of previous two years.

3. Though the level of loading this year had been more, the percentage compliance of demand was less due to sudden very heavy increase in sponsored demands. This matter has been taken up with the sponsoring authorities concerned to confine their sponsorship to the minimum genuine demands of the industries.

4. All out efforts continue to be made by the Railways to step up the loading further.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : According to the statement, the Governor of Gujarat sent not only one telegram but three telegrams and two letters about the difficulties faced by the industry in Gujarat about the movement of coal. Keeping this in view, may I know from the hon. Minister what was the total requirement of coal wagons for the period of three months, from January 1972 to March 1972, and what is the percentage of shortfall in the Supply of coal wagons ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Actually the loading in 1971-72 has been much more as compared to 1970-71. It is the highly inflated sponsored demands that has put us in difficulties. In 1969-70, the demand of coal for all the industries in Gujarat was 22,016 wagons. It has now inflated to 40,628 without any increase in the industry itself. The consumption of coal has been shown as very high. This has put us in difficulties. This matter has been taken up with the Government of Gujarat, and the entire matter is being looked into so that highly inflated sponsored demands are not put on the Railways. Every effort is being made to see that the entire demand of the Gujarat State is met.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : My question was; what was the total requirement for the period, January to March 1972 and what is the actual short-fall and the precentage of supply ? That was my question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The average per-month loading in 1970-71 was 7339 wagons and now the average loading in 1971-72 per month was 8139. The hon. Member may multiply it by three and he will get the supply for three months.

SHRI P M. MEHTA : I don't want to multiply. I simply wanted the total requirements of wagons and the percentage of the shortfall.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given year-wise figures.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What is the percentage of the shortfall according to the requirements ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I want to make one point very clear. It is the question of how much is being sponsored by Gujarat Government. What has happend is that because of the shortage of wagons supply, the demands have been highly inflated. Whatever the demands that were sponsored by the Gujarat Government we have not been able to meet them fully and compared to 1970-71 we have given them more deliveries and more wagon allotments in 1971-72.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : In the answer to my first question, he has not given the proper reply. Anyhow, I put my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : I disapprove of this practice. You keep on listening and then you again improve upon the first question and say. . .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I will not touch upon the first question. I will now put my second question.

May I know from the Minister whether the Railway authorities are aware of the fact that textile industry, power houses and small and medium scale industries are facing acute shortage of coal which will ultimately result in large scale unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has to supply only wagons.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What steps are being taken to meet that situation ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have stated that in a meeting with the Government of Gujarat, it was agreed by the Government of Gujarat also that there have been highly inflated demands so far as wagons are concerned. Now every effort is being made to meet the legitimate demands of the textile industry in Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What about power house ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Power house also.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Is it a fact that in some cases allotment orders were given but the wagons were not there and when wagons were there, the allotment orders were not given. If so, may I know what action the Government has taken against the defaulting officers ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This is not a fact.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the coal mines, both in public and private sectors, carry huge stock of coal and they burn it for internal combustion due to shortage of wagons ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There was 9 million tonnes, now it has come to 7 million tonnes which is roughly the stocks these collieries carry normally.

Amount spent on Seul Project in Himachal Pradesh

*361. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount till February 1972, has been spent on the Seul project, Himachal Pradesh, and how much of it has been spent on the administration:

(b) the total cost of the project; and

(c) the progress made on the project so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) About Rs. 6.81 crores would have been spent on the Baira Siul Hydro Electric Project by March, 1972. Of this, the amount spent on administrtion is about Rs. 0.13 crores.

(b) The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 40.59 crores.

(c) The work on the land acquisition has been completed. The necessary exploratory work for locating the dam has been done. The road for project site has been completed. Pre-construction surveys are in progress. The Power House Residential Colony (about 50 residential quarters) has been completed. Arrangements for construction power have been completed. Contracts for tunnel, penstocks etc. have been awarded. Tenders for the construction of Power House and civil works for penstocks have been received. The face excavation of the tunnel near the surge shaft and has been taken up. Orders for the generating units have been placed with M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals India Ltd., Haridwar.

The first unit is expected to be commissioned in January, 1975.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : My qnestion was: how much amount till February 1972, has been spent on the Seul project, Hemachal Pradesh, and how much of it has been spant on the administration. The answer given is that about Rs. 6.81 crores would have been spent.

My submission is that the answer has been deliberately withheld because they have not been able to spend the amount which was ear-marked for this particular year and this is deliberately done by the administrator because they want to extend the whole thing so that they can continue for a long period and like several other project this is also delayed. So, this time should not be included in my time for asking supplementary question, because, I am only asking for certain information which they have not given. I want to know what has actually been spent so for. What is it that has actually been this project so for ? I do not want to hear about what would have been spent.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR- K. L. RAO) : I am afraid the hon. member is going too much into a simple sort of question: it is a matter where the latest figures upto March end could not be made available. Some of these were not readily available. They had to come from the Accountant-General. The Figure was mentioned, saying, approximately Rs. 6 8 crores. That is what is mentioned. It is a simple answer. We are certainly anxious that project is completed in time. We have fixed the date as January, 1975.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: They have been able to give the exact amount spent on administration. But what is the amount on development project ? That they have not given. In any case, I need not go into that just now. I asked as to how much work was done on the project. The said, roads in project site have been completed. My information is that no bridge or road which can carry heavy machinery has been completed.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has got too much information and wrong information and incorrect information on the subject. This road has been lain in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Government itself. Anyhow, I promise the hon. Member that this project will completed by January, 1975.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: My first question has not been answerd.

MR. SPEAKER: Please spare the Speaker ! Kindly sit down. If I allow you and if I go out of the way in your case I will have to do the same in case of other hon. Members also. Oteerwise you could ask any number of questions. But there is this difficulty. Mr. Kachwai gets up. Next question.

भारतीय रेलवे में रेलपथ कर्मचारियों (परमानेंट व स्टाफ) को ट्रंक रूट भत्ता

*352. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में रेलपथ विभाग (परमानेंट वे डिपार्टमेंट)में, मेन लाइनों तथा ब्रांच लाइनों की अपेक्षा ट्रंक रूटों पर कार्यभार बहुत अधिक है;

(ख) क्या ट्रंक रूटों के रेलपथ कर्मचारियों को कार्यभार के अनुसार पारिश्रमिक नहीं दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह देखते हुए कि इन लोगों को काम में बहुत समय लगता है और यह भी देखते हुए कि जिन रूटों पर ज्यादा गाड़ियां चलती हैं वहां उन के काम की

जवाबदेही बढ़ जाती है क्या सरकार उन को किसी प्रकार की सहूलियत देने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ट्रंक लाइन्स, मेन लाइन्स और ब्राच लाइन्स पर जो आदमी काम करते है एक प्रोग्राम की तहत उन को काम दिया जाता है। जितना काम वह कर सकते है वह बराबर बराबर तीनो लाइनो मे बाट दिया जाता है ताकि किसी पर भी बहुत बोझ न पडे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It is not about inspectors only, it is about all permanent way staff gangmen, etc

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जहा कम गाडिया चलता है और छोटी लाइने है वहा पर उन के काम की जवाबदेही तथा मेहनत और उन की सहूलियतो मे काफी अन्तर है। उन की जवाबदेही बहुत अधिक है। इस लिए उन की जवाबदेही को ध्यान मे रखते हुए क्या सरकार यह आवश्यक नही समझती कि उन्हे अधिक भत्ता दिया जाए ताकि वह ठीक ढग से काम करे, और जो बोझ काम का उन के ऊपर पडता है उस को ध्यान मे रखते हुए उन्हे अधिक राहत दी जाए ?

MR SPEAKER It is a suggestion for for action

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे सवाल को इस तरह से टाल क्यो देते है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री वाजपेयी जरा उन को सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल करने का ढग समझा दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वह पुराने मेम्बर है, उन्हें कैसे समझाया जाए, अपनी तरफ से वह नियम के अनुसार ही सप्लीमेंट्री करते है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह पुराने मेम्बर है, लेकिन हर दफा नए हो कर आते है।

Assistance to Kerala Government for finding Rubber Market

*354 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have asked for the assistance of State Trading Coporation in finding markets for the sale of Rubber procured by the State Government agencies, and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government in providing the necessary assistance in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

The Kerala State Government requested the State Trading Corporation for passing on to Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation part of the orders placed on the S T C by the manufacturers or to lift the rubber stocks with the Federation The State Trading Corporation has accordingly issued instructions to its Branch Office at Madras to ascertain the quantity and grade of raw rubbber so far procured by the State Government Agency and to give necessary assistance to offer these stocks to the tyre and non tyre manufacturers

SHRI M M JOSEPH May I know how much amount has been sanctioned and out of it how much has already been given to the Government of Kerala ?

SHRI A C GEORGE Last October, when there was a glut in the rubber market, the Kerala Government had approached the Central Government for a soft loan so that the Kerala Government themselves may go in for purchase operation. The Central Government sanctioned a soft loan of Rs. 2 5 crores, out of which two instalments of Rs 50 lakhs each have been given up to date

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: May I know whether there is any substantial increase in the price ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The entry of the Kerala Government machinery into the purchase operations had a very salutary effect and our information is that the open market prices are coming up almost the level of the statutory prices.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: May I know whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for releasing the rest of the amount sanctioned to them ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In reply to an earlier question, I said that we had given them Rs. 1 crore, and till today our information is that the Kerala Government have purchased 627 tonnes, and the expenditure incurred is about Rs. 37 lakhs. So, there are still Rs. 63 lakhs at their disposal, and only when that amount is spent, they have a right to approach the Centre for the next instalment.

Supply of Railway Wagons to Ceylon

*355. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ceylonese delegation visited India recently for the supply of railway wagons to Ceylon;

(b) if so, the number and types of wagons to be supplied to Ceylon;

(c) the time by which these wagons will be supplied; and

(d) whether the payment will be made in Indian rupee or in foreign exchange ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). A delegation headed by the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways visited India in March, 1972. It showed interest in the purchese of passenger coaches of 6 to 7 types. However, no firm order has so far been placed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The Engineering Exports Promotion Council has fixed targets for the export of wagons and also the foreign exchange to be earned thereby. May I know whether those targets are going to be fulfilled by the end of this Plan ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Our export earnings from wagons are going up, and in 2971-72, up to January, our earnings have been to the tune of nearly Rs. 6 crores. But this year, we were able to capture a very sizable export order, and the Projects and Equipment Corporation has an order for 3600 wagons from Yugoslavia valued at Rs. 36 crores. We hope that in 1972-73 our earnings from wagon exports will be Rs. 68 crores and in 1973-74 it would be about Rs. 84 crores.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : May I know whether the much-publicised deal with Soviet Russia for wagons is going to materialise ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to Ceylon, but the hon. Member is asking about Soviet Russia. He has missed his chance. Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Better Working Conditions for Station Masters

*344. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 483 on the 9th December, 1969 regarding the resolution passed by the All India Station Masters' Association and state :

(a) whether the assurances given therein have since been fulfilled and, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) whether the case of Station Masters has been placed before the Pay Commission and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement showing the present position of

the assurances given in the reply to Starred Question No 483 on 9th December, 1969 is placed on the table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1709/72]

(b) The Pay Commission are examining the case of all categories of Government employees including Station Masters

Supply of Imported Steel to Wagon Builders

*353 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether imported steel is being supplied to the wagon builders to manufacture wagons for export and if so the quantity of steel imported for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) In view of the general shortage of steel, bulk imports of several categories of steel have been allowed for distribution to engineering export fabricators including railway wagon manufacturers So far, 67,370 tonnes of steel have been allowed to be imported for distribution to wagon exporters

Allotment of Quarters to non-Essential Staff of Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

*356 SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the non essential staff of Delhi Division (Northern Railway) who were sanctioned quarters on an out-of-turn-basis on medical grounds during 1966 have not so far been allotted the accommodation, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Acute shortage of quarters, and the need to limit 'out-of-turn' allotment of quarters on an equitable basis with due regard to the total allotment of quarters made to the staff.

Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*357 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought the Centre's approval and help to set up a big thermal power generation unit at Sengrauli in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) Madhya Pradesh has proposed setting up of three thermal power stations in the State to be located at Korba Satpura and Singrauli with a total capacity of 3 63 million kw The proposed station at Singrauli is for 1320 MW comprising four units of 330 MW each

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been advised to submit a revised proposal conforming with the overall scheme for power development prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the entire country The estimated addition by thermal power in the Fifth Plan for Madhya Pradesh is expected to be 1460 MW

Decline in Export of Bristles

*358 SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned annually by the export of bristles in the last three years,

(b) whether there is a decline in the export of bristles and, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to check the decline in the export thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned during the financial years from 1968-69 to 1970-71 and

for the six months of 1971-72 is given as under :—

Qty. in Tonnes
Value in Rs. '000'

Year	*Qty.*	*Value*
1968-69	124	11,861
1969-70	109	9,771
1970-71	73	5,583
1971-72 (April-Sep.71)	60	5,899

(*b*) *Reasons for decline in export of bristles* :

1. Because of the lucrative incentives offered by the Govt. of Nepal against export of bristles, Indian bristles used to be diverted to Nepal and from there export was effected. The Napalese exporters of bristles used to come down to India, contact the pluckers in the villages and offer better prices than the Indian merchants. However, bristles have been brought under the Export Control Order.

2. One of the major factors coming in the way of developing exports of bristles in large quantities is that at present the trade is concentrated in the cottage scale sector with a limited finance and credit facilities. The exporters have to depend on the London Auction whose buyers fix up the price at the time of auction in every quarter. Even if the prices offered by the buyers in auctions are not attractive, the exporters have no other way but to sell the same at the buyers price.

3. Under the present condition, the Indian exporters have no bargaining capacity. If the exporters do not wish to sell their products at the auction price, they have to keep the goods in the London Warehouse where the warehousing insurance and handling charges go on increasing. As a result, the exporters are compelled to sell at the prices fixed by the buyers.

4. China, the biggest producer of bristles is now able to export bristles to USA, the biggest consumers of bristles in the world. Moreover, Chinese bristles are of superior quality to that of India.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to check the decline in export of bristles :—

(i) The export of bristles have been brought under Export Control Order *w. e. f.* March, 1971 to check the smuggling of this item to Nepal.

(ii) For meeting scare material of imported import origin replenishment is allowed at 2%.

(iii) To organise the bristles industry which is concentrated in cottage sector with limited Finance and Credit facilities, State Trading Corporation of India have been asked to help m the export of bristles.

Amount of Expenditure during Fourth Plan on Development of Railways in Kerala

*359. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure for the development of Railways during Fourth Plan period; and

(b) how much of this amount is to be spent for the development of Railways in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) the Railways Fourth Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 1400 crores, including Rs. 550 crores for replacement of overaged assets.

(b) The development of Railways is not on State-wise or Region-wise. Workers taken up by Railways, and expenditure

incurred thereon, are based on the traffic and operational needs of the area.

Trade Agreement with Denmark

*360. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has recently been signed with the Government of Denmark; and

(b) if so, its terms and conditions and the items India will import from Denmark thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OE FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Waiver of Wharfage Charges (Northern Railway)

2424. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will tbe Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether request for waiver wharfage charges in respect of consignment under invoice No. 35 of 2nd June, 1970 ex-Aligarh to Allahabad was first rejected and subsequently granted to the extent of 50 per cent;

(b) whether both the decisions were taken by the same authority; and

(c) whether waiver was ordered by an official who was not competent to pass such orders, and if so, action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The file on the subject is reported to be missing from the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Allahabad. Hence, it has not been possible to know whether the party's request for waiver of wharfage charges was initially rejected and if so, by which authority.

The other records show that out of a total wharfage of Rs. 523.80, a sum of Rs. 273.80 was waived.

(c) No; the official waiving the wharfage charges was competent to do so and as such the question of taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Pending Cases of Income tax before Income-Tax Tribunals

2425. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very large accumulation of income-tax cases in all the Income-tax Tribunals;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases and the break-up of such cases pending for 2 and 3 years; and

(c) the causes for their accumulation and whether Government have considered the desirability of streamlining the procedure to ensure that such cases do not pend for long and if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The institution of appeals before the Tribunal has increased to a great extent in recent years mainly due to the drive made by the Revenue Department for clearance of assessment cases and the establishment of new Benches at new Centres. The Tribunal is trying its best to cope with the increasing number of appeals instituted and to reduce the pendency. However, the Tribunal, being a quasi-judicial body whose decision of questions of law can be challenged, by reference to High Courts and the Supreme Court, cannot obviously lose sight of the all-important qualitative aspect of its functions.

Every effort is being made to deal with the large institution of appeals before the

Tribunal by creating more Benches wherever necessary. In January, 1971, 7 more Benches of the Tribunal were created taking the total number of Benches to 30. Eight more Benches of the Tribunal are being created very shortly for expenditious disposal of pending cases. Besides creating new Benches certain other administrative measures have also been taken to speed up the disposal of appeals. In order to improve the rate of disposal, the members of the Tribunal have been advised on administrative level:

(i) to duly exercise their powers singly to dispose of appeals in cases not exceeding the total income of Rs. 40,000 as computed by the Income-tax Officer;

(ii) to dispose of 150 cases or thereabouts per Bench per month;

(iii) to observe more strictness in granting adjournment of cases;

(iv) to dictate orders in small cases in open court;

(v) to dictate orders in other cases outside the court-hours or on Saturdays; and

(vi) to sit for five hours every day for hearing the cases.

Besides the afore-mentioned administrative measures, the question of suitably amending the Income Tax Act, 1961, has also been taken up.

Procurement of Milk by Railway Canteen in Parliament House

2426. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the agency from which milk is procured by the Railway Catering Establishment in Parliament House;

(b) whether any test regarding the purity of milk is carried out; and

(c) if so, in what manner and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) The milk for use in the Railway Canteen in Parliament House is being procured partly from Delhi Milk Scheme and partly from Keventers in sealed bottles.

(b) and (c). As both these parties are supplying pasteurised milk after due testing and as there has been no complaint so far about the quality of milk, it has not been considered necessary to carry out any test by the railway.

Punasi Dam on Ajai River (Bihar)

2427. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Punasi Dam on Ajai river in Deoghar Sub-Division of Santhal Pargana District, Bihar;

(b) whether on completion it will give irrigation facilities to villages of Rohini, Mohanpur, and Deoghar Brakhand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite its construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). In March, 1967, the Government of Bihar had sent proposals for the Punasi, reservoir project to benefit areas in Police Station Deoghar, Jasidih, Mohanpur and Sarwan of Deoghar Sub-division and Chanan in Banka Sub-division. Comments on the Scheme were sent in October, 1967 The State Government have not sent the replies and have also not proposed the inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan.

Working of Jodhpur Loco Works

2428. SHRI BISAWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jodhpur Loco Works is not working to its full capacity;

(b) if so, the idle capacity that can be harnessed; and

(c) since when this capacity is lying idle and what steps are being taken to utilise the capacity fully ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) The available capacity in Jodhpur workshop is being fully utilised

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in Export of Cut Stones

2429. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of cut stones has registered any increase during the last three years;

(b) if not, whether Government have analysed the cause for the fall in export ; and

(c) whether the Trade Development Authority has undertaken any scheme for exploring new markets for cut stones and to boost the export of these stones ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The export of precious and semi-precious stones during the last three years have been fluctuating as indicated below :

Year	*Value (Rs./lakhs)*
1968-69	1166.69
1969-70	1274.45
1970-71	913.43

(b) The fall in export during 1970-71 compared to 1969-70 may be attributed to the following :

(i) Adverse market conditions abroad;

(ii) High recession in U.S.A. which is the pricipal market.

(c) No, Sir.

Supply of Power to Rajasthan

2430. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantum of power now being supplied to Rajasthan through Bhakra, Satpura and Kota Projects;

(b) whether the supply of power from the said projects fully meets the requirements of the area; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to make more power available to the State in view of its economic backwardness ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The total quantum of power now being supplied to Rajasthan through Bhakra, Satpura and Chambal Projects is 300 MW.

(b) Power supply from these projects, together with generation from small thermal and diesel units meet the present requirement of the State.

(c) Additional requirements arising in the near future will be met from Jawahar Sagar hydro electric Project (Kota) and Ranapratap Sagar Nuclear Power Stations which are expected to be commisioned during this year.

Introduction of another Day Train between Dehri-on-Sone and Barwadih (Eastern Railway)

2431. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passenger trains from Dehri-on-Sone to Barwadih in day time; and

(b) whether another day train is proposed to be introduced on that route ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Two

(b) No

Sale of Tickets at Dehri-on Sone for Mughal Sarai Station

2432 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of tickets sold from Dehri-on-Sone for Mughal Sarai Junction on 16th and 17th July, 1971, and

(b) the total number of tickets collected at Mughal Sarai Junction on the said dates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The number of tickets sold at Dehri-on Sone for Mughal Sarai Junction on 16th and 17th July, 1971 was 57 and 73 respectively

(b) The number of tickets collected at Mughal Sarai on 16th and 17th July, 1971 out of those mentioned in part (a) above was 42 and 58 respectively

Overbridges at Railway Level Crossings

2433 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) the total number of railway level crossings in the country, Statewise

(b) the number of level-crossings on which the construction of over-bridges has been completed during the last three years, and

(c) the time by which overbridges are likely to be provided on the remaining level-crossings and the total cost likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) During the year 1968-69, and 1970-71, 45 Road over/under bridges in replacement of level crossings have been completed

(c) It is the policy of Railways to construct Road over/under bridge in replacement of existing busy level crossings and not in lieu of all level crossings Such schemes for construction of Road over/under bridges are required to be sponsored by the State Government/Road Authority together with an undertaking to bear their share of cost as per extant rules

It is not possible to state at this stage when the remaining busy level crossing will be replaced by Road over/under bridges and also the total cost to be incurred in this regard

Statement

Total number of level crossings (including cattle crossings) on the Indian Railways (State- wise)

State	*Number of Level Crossings*
Maharashtra	2547
Madhya Pradesh	2843
Tamil Nadu	3332
Bihar	3378
Orissa	1209
Kerala	921
West Bengal	2845
Assam	1351
Andhra Pradesh	2784
Mysore	1719
Uttar Pradesh	6253
Jammu & Kashmir	6
Haryana	945
Rajasthan	3627
Himachal Pradesh	355
Punjab	1992
Gujarat	5056
Total	41063
Union Territories	
Pondi Cherry	16
Delhi	86
Chandigarh	3
Goa	13
Total :	118

GRAND TOTAL : 41063+118=41,181

Provision of Upper Class Waiting Rooms at Meralgram and Ramna Railway Stations (Eastern Railway)

2434. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no Waiting Room facilities for the Upper Class passengers at Meralgram and Ramna Railway Stations in Palamau (Bihar) ; and

(b) whether Goverament have any proposal under consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Separate waiting room facilities have not been provided for upper class passengers at Meralgram and Ramna railway stations.

(b) No.

Payment of TA/DA to Employees who performed Election Duties during Mid-Term Lok Sabha Polls in Bihar

2435. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees who performed Election duties during mid-term Lok Sabha polls in 1971 in the State of Bihar, District-wise.

(b) the amount of Travelling/Daily Allowance paid to such employees District-wise, and the amount still not paid, District-wise ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the payment thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course,

Raising Perunguzhi Railway Station as a Flag Station (Southern Railway)

2436. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 205 on the 16th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to raise the Perunguzhi Railway Station in Kerala a flag station; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No. The proposal for converting of Perunguzhi train halt into a flag station has been examined and found not financially justified.

ब्यारा रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर उपरी पुल का निर्माण

2437. श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के ब्यारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक उपरी पुल का निर्माण करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उपरी पुल के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Use of Inspection Carriages by Chief Auditors on Railways

2438. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 202 on the 23rd November, 1971 regarding the use of inspection coaches and saloons by Officers of the I.A. & A.S. which on deputation to the Railway Audit Department and state :

(a) whether the Chief Auditors on Railways are allowed the use of Inspection Carriages while on tour to Stations where Rest House facilities are available or while travelling on transfer or coming to Delhi to attend some offiicial meetings;

(b) whether the then Chief Auditor of the North Eastern Railway travelled in a special bogie at the time of his transfer in February, 1971 to Delhi; and

(c) the number of times the same Chief Auditor and his predecessor and successor used the Inspection Carriage, while travelling from Gorakhpur to Lucknow during their terms ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Chief Auditors like other Railway Officers are allowed the use of Inspection Carriages mainly for functional purposes like, inspections, enquiries, investigations etc While going to stations, where rest house facilities are available, for purposes like attending a meeting or a conference, the use of carriages is normally discouraged Use of Inspection Carriages for attending meetings at Delhi is not allowed unless inspection is involved enroute. Rules do not provide for use of Inspection Carriages in carrying out transfer.

(b) No special bogie was allotted to the Chief Auditor at the time of his transfer.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Proposal for Asian Pepper Community

2439. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an Asian Pepper Community;

(b) if so, an outline thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Community that is being set up is "The Pepper Community" and not "Asian Pepper Community". This means that countries producing Pepper but not situated in Asia can also join the Community.

(b) A copy of the Agreement establishing "The Pepper Community" is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1710/72]

(c) India has signed and also ratified the Agreement to become a member of "The Pepper Community". The instrument of Ratification was deposited with U.N. Secretary General on 39th March, 1972.

Sanctioned Strength of Commercial Clerk, Western Railway

2440. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned cadre strength of Commercial Clerks separately in each grade on each Division of the Western Railway ;

(b) the actual number of Commercial Clerks on the Muster-rolls separately in each grade on each division of Western Railway as on the 1st January, 1972 ;

(c) the total number of vacancies lying unfilled, separately in Goods, Parcel and Booking offices on each division of Western Railway as on the 1st January, 1972 and since when ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to recoup the shortage of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Resting Facilities for Running Staff

2441. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways provide resting facilities to the employees going out of Headquarters on duty ;

(b) whether the Rest Houses for staff other than running staff and Running Rooms for Running staff have been provided for their use at out stations ,

(c) if so, the nature of accommodation and other facilities provided therein , and

(d) what amount is being recovered from the employees using the Rest Houses and Running Rooms from their travelling allowance or pay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) According to the extant instructions, running staff are entitled to the use of resting/cooking facilities in the running rooms Subject to surplus accommodation being available after meeting the requirements of the running staff proper, certain categories of non-running staff like TTEs etc are also permitted to avail of resting facilities in the running rooms In accordance with these instructions where the facilities for rest in the existing running rooms do not permit usage by the specified categories of non-running staff, facilities should be provided in a phased programme by constructing only rest rooms either in the same building as the running room or elsewhere as convenient

(c) While the running rooms provide the facility of cooking apart from that of rest, the rest rooms are by and large, equipped only for resting facility.

(d) No amount is being recovered from the employees using the Rest Houses and Running Rooms.

Over-crowding of Running Rooms

2442. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS he pleased to state :

(a) whether Running Rooms for Railway staff are over-crowded and lacking in proper facilities all over Indian Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No, except in a few cases

(b) Additional facilities are being planned where necessary

Payment of Running Allowance

2443 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether running staff are being paid Running Allowance in the form of travelling allowance as part of pay and incentive,

(b) if so, the percentage of each element in the running allowance rates for each category of running staff and the process under which the pay element is paid to the running staff when they are waiting for duty, and

(c) whether there has been any increase in running allowance to running staff since 1956 and if so, the percentage of increase in case of each category of running staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Running Allowance paid to the running staff comprises of an element of out of pocket expenses (T A element) and incentive element (Pay element)

(b) No separate percentages have been fixed for the two elements. The Running Allowance rates are arrived at in consultation with the organised labour, in such a manner as to reflect both pay and T. A. elements

Waiting duty, the period of which is converted into kilometres, is paid at the running allowannce rate applicable to each category.

(c) Yes. The percentage increases are shown in the statement attached.

Statement

Category of Staff	*Rate per 100 Kms.* 1-4-56 Rs. P.	1-1-71 Rs. P.	*Percentage increase*
1. Driver 'A'	2 80	7.90	282
2. Driver 'B'	2 65	7.85	296
3. Driver 'C'	2.50	7.83	312
4. Fireman 'A' / Asstt Driver / First Fireman / Driver's Asstt.	1.40	5.20	371
5. Fireman 'B' / First Fireman	1.25	4.30	344
6. Fireman 'C' / Second Fireman	1.05	4.20	400
7. Augwala	—	—	—
8. Guard 'A'	1 70	5.70	335
9. Guard 'B'	1.60	5.65	353
10. Guard 'C'	1.55	5.60	361
11. Shunting Crew / Shunter Gr. 'A'	2.50	5.25	210
12. Shunter 'B'	2.50	5.25	210
13. Shunter 'C'	—	—	—
14. First Fireman 'A'	1.20	3.20	267
15. First Fireman 'B'	1.00	2.65	265
16. Second Fireman	0.80	2.50	312
17. Brakesman 'A'	0.95	3.50	368
18. Brakesman 'B'	—	—	—

S.T.C. Chairman statement regarding separation of Import and Export Functions of Corporation

2444. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Chairman State Trading Corporation's address to the Members of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry that State Trading Corporation could contribute more to India's foreign trade if the import and export functions of the corporation were separated; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While Shri Tandon's statements in this context generally reflect the exiting policy pursued by Government, a linkage of imports and exports is permitted in circumstances wherein such linkage would result in overall benefits to the economy.

Recruitment of Engineering Diploma and Degreee Holders for Technical Posts

2445. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is huge unemployment amongst Educated Engineers who have been trained for a particular Engineering field especially for Research line;

(b) if so, the reasons for equating qualifications of Master of Science with Degree in Engineering and Bachelors in Science with Engineering Diploma Holders for the posts such as Chief Research Assistant (Electronic) Senior Research Assistant (Electronic) Junior Research Assistant (Electronic);

(c) whether such recruitment will affect the efficiency of the department: and

(d) the proposals under consideration to absorb Engineering Diploma and Degree holders to purely technical posts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Ministry concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Tamil Dailies Entry banned by Ceylon

2446. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government of Ceylon have bannend the entry of Tamil Dailies published in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ban is said to have been imposed due to their difficult foreign exchange position, and to protect Ceylonese Dailies against competition from Indian Tamil Dailies.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Ceylonese Authorities but in view of the position mentioned against part (b), they have not found it possible to relax the restrictions.

Indiscriminate Boring of Tube-Wells

2447. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Irrigation Commission has warned the Government that indiscriminate boring of tube-wells should be avoided and care be taken to ensure that the rate of extraction does not exceed the rate of replenishment of the underground reserve;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it has suggested the need for scientific water management along with the development of efficient dry farming technique ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Irrigation Commission has pointed out that indiscriminate exploitation of ground waters may lead to serious difficulties and is of the view that tubewell construction should be regulated by law in areas where there is risk of over-exploitation, so that the size and spacing of tubewells is controlled to facilitate the systematic exploitation of the groundwater resources in a particular area.

The Commission has made several suggestions for efficient use of water for irrigation. The terms of reference to the Commission did not include dry farming.

The recommendations of the Irrigation Commission are being examined by the Government.

Raising of Legal Minimum age of Marriages

2448. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of raising the legal minimum age of marriages; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Increase in the age of marriage is expected to reduce fertility as it would cut down the reproductive span and consequentially further the Family Planning Programme which have been adopted on a national scale with a view to containing the rate of sopulation growth.

Minimum price support policy for cotton

2449. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of a guaranteed minimum price support policy for cotton to achieve a healthier cropping pattern for the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). It is the declared policy of Government to guarantee the growers for their produce the minimum support price. Since during the last few years the ruling market prices of cotton have been much higher than these minimum support prices recommended by the A.P.C., purchases at these levels have not been necessary. During the current season, in order to stabilize prices the Cotton Corporation has been asked to step up its purchases.

Incidents in Spring Carnival Held in Baroda House, New Delhi

2450. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Spring Carnival was organised in Baroda House, New Delhi on the 12th February, 1972; and

(b) whether in view of certain incidents that took place on the occasion, Government propose to stop holding of such Carnivals in Government offices ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. The incident occured on Curzon Road outside Baroda House.

Pressure from Mill Owners to raise price of controlled cloth

2451. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pressure from the textile mill owners to raise the prices of controlled varieties of cloth;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In February, 1970, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation asked for upward revision of the multiplier by 29 to 30% over the prices fixed on 2-5-68.

(c) The question regarding revision of prices of controlled cloth has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. Their recommendations are awaited.

Fulfilment of Prime Minister's promises to All-Party Delegation from Kerala on crisis in Cashew Industry

2452. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state how far Government have fulfilled the promises that the Prime Minister had made to the All Party Delegation from Kerala which met her last year to discuss the crisis in cashew industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : As recommended by the Central Study Team, deputed to Kerala in May 1971, after the visit of All Party Delegation from Kerala to the Prime Minister, Government of India took some measures in respect of Cashew Industry. A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

(1) Government have granted a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Kerala State Government to enable the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to take over and put in to operation again ten of the closed cashew processing factories.

(2) Cashew Corporation of India has been advised to afford ninety days credit for Rs. 20 lakhs to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation.

(3) Cashew Corporation of India has been directed to take into account the number of workers employed in a factory while deciding its import allocation of raw cashew nuts.

(4) Allotees may transfer their quota of imoorted rawnuts only with the prior approval of the Cashew Corporation of India.

Construction of Kottavalsa-Kirundul Line

2453. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kottavalsa-Krundul line is relayed prematurely for a length of 44 Kms; if so, the reasons therefor and why it could not be foreseen at the time of constructing the line in the year 1965-66;

(b) whether 25 per cent of the wooden sleepers on this line have become unservicable and require to be replaced; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this loss and if so, what action has been taken against the concerned staff and officials ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However, the rails are being replaced on sharp curves for a length of about 44 kms., on the difficult Ananthagiri ghat section of

Kottavalasa-Kirandul Railway line. The reason necessitating the replacement is abnormal wear of rails, caused by the undernoted factors :—

(i) Very share curves, over the whole length of 44 kms.

(ii) Continuous steep falling gradient of 1 in 60.

(iii) Large number of tunnels.

(iv) Heavy iron ore traffic, loaded in BOBS/BOX wagons with high axle loads & small diameter wheels, houled by triple diesel engines.

The worst combination of such features obtaining on this line did not exist anywhere on the Indian Railways at the time of construction and as such the same could not be foreseen.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

T. D. A. Deal with European Countries for Exporting certain Commodities

2455. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trade Development Authority has entered into deals with certain European countries for manufacturing certain commodities and exporting them to those countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the commodities and the countries ;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned ; and

(d) whether plants for manufacturing the commodities will be wholly indigenous ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). The Trade Development Authority is not a trading organisation but is a servicing agency which helps Indian exporting units and overseas buyers to establish merchandising contacts and facilitates export production and marketing prospects. It has in the course of its activities also assisted Indian exporters and foreign manufacturers/importers in four cases for finalising programmes of manufacturing in India certain items for export.

The products to be manufactured and the countries to which these will be exported are : LT switch gear for U. K., machine tools for U. K,, internal combustion engine parts for U. K. and hydraulic jacks and shock absorbres for Netherlands.

The total estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned from these proposals will be Rs. 2. 5 crores in a period of five years.

The plants and tools for manufacturing the products will be supplied by the foreign collaborators.

Export of Manganese Ore to Japan by MMTC

2456. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed a contract with Japanese steel mills for the supply of manganese ore to Japan ;

(b) if so, the price agreed upon ; and

(c) the total quantity of ore to be supplied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) and (c). Yes Sir, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed a contract with the Steel Mills of Japan for supply of 3,00,000 tonnes (including a quantity of 0. 7 lakh tonnes to be shipped at the option of the Steel Mills) of Ferruginous manganese ore during 1972-73.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the prices.

Import of Electrolytic Copper by MMTC from Peru

2457. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed a contract with the State-owned Mineral Corporation of Peru for the import of electrolytic copper to India ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE (a) and (b). No Sir. The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation is, however, negotiating a contract for imports from Peru of electrolytic copper wire Bars on a long-term basis.

Export of Iron Ore by MMTC to Rumania

2458. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has signed a contract with Rumania for the export of iron ore to that country ;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron ore to be exported ; and

(c) the terms of the contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The contract provides for export of 1. 8 million tons of iron ore during April, 1972 to March, 1973.

Export of Iron Ore

2459. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the amount of iron ore exported from India during the year 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) · India exported 20. 4 million tonnes of iron ore valued at Rs. 109.68 crores during the year 1971.

Setting up of an Asian Common Market

2460. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any country has made a proposal for setting up an Asian Common Market on the pattern of European Common Market to promote trade and commerce among the Asian countries ;

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether any consultations have been held between India and some other Asian countries on this proposal and if so, a resume thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Licence for importing oscilloscope by Calicut University

2461. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Import Licence for purchasing oscilloscope costing nearly Rs. 35,000 has not been issued to Calicut University for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No application in the prescribed manner has been received from the Calicut University for the import of Oscilloscope costing Rs. 35,000/-

Ministerial Delegation to Yugoslavia

2462. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Official Delegation was sent by his Ministry to Yugoslavia during February-March, 1972 and if so, its composition;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this regard in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) which of the Members of the Delegation had been sent abroad for more than 4-5 times during their stay in their respective Ministries; and

(d) the reasons for not broad-basing the mode of selection of the members of the Delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(d) Selection of the Delegation has to be made with reference to the agenda for talks and the responsibilities of the officers concerned.

Statement

(*i*) *Composition of the Delegation*		(*ii*) *Estimates expenditure in foreign exchange*
1. Shri A. C. George, Deputy Minister (Foreign Trade)	—Leader	Rs. 6500 approx
2. Shri M. G. Kaul, Addl. Secy. (Min. of Economic Affairs)	—Member	
3. Shri B. N. Swarup, Joint Secy. (Min. of Foreign Trade)	—Member	
4. Shri K. C. Sodhia, Officer on Special Duty, (Min. of Finance)	—Member	
5. Shri N. K. Singh, Under Secretary, Min. of Foregin Trade	—Member	

(*iii*) *Members who were abroad for more than 4-5 times.*

Ministry of Finance (E.A.D.)

1. Shri M. G. Kaul, Additional Secretary.
2. Shri K. C. Sodhia, Officer on Special Duty.

Ministry of Foreign Trade.

1. Shri B. N. Swarup, Joint Secretary.
2. Shri N. K. Singh, Under Secretary.

मध्य प्रदेश से कोयले का भेजा जाना

2463. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1952 की सीमित कोयला वितरण नीति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश का कोयला कटनी-बीना कोटा लाइन से आगे नही भेजा जा सकता है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सेन्ट्रल इण्डिया की कोयला खानो से पजाब तथा उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यो को कोयला भेजना बिहार तथा बगाल की खानो की अपेक्षा काफी सस्ता पडेगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश से कोयला भेजने की अपनी नीति मे परिवर्तन करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नही, चालू सचलन योजना के युक्तिकरण के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश मे मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रो से कोयले की ढुलाई झासी और मनिकपुर तक की जा सकती है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरोली कोयला क्षेत्रो से कोयले की ढुलाई सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी क्षेत्र को की जा सकती है जिस मे पजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश भी शामिल है।

(ख) मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रो से पजाब के गतव्य स्टेशनो तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ गंतव्य स्टेशनो को ढोये जाने वाले कोयले की भाड़ा दरें बगाल, बिहार कोयले क्षेत्रो से भेजे जाने वाले कोयले की भाडा दर की अपेक्षा कुछ कम है।

(ग) मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रो से उत्तर भारत को कोयले की ढुलाई मे जो इस समय सकुचन है वह इस कारण है कि बीना-झासी आमरा खण्ड पर ढुलाई क्षमता सीमित है और यह सब तक बनी रहेगी जब तक कि इस खण्ड मे दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता। दुहरी लाइन बिछ जाने के बाद मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रो से, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित उत्तर रेलवे के गतव्य स्टेशन को छोडकर, इन क्षेत्रो को कोयले की सीमित ढुलाई करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी। लेकिन इन क्षेत्रो की बढ़ी हुई मागके अधिकाश को मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरोली क्षेत्रो से पूरा करना है जिनके लिए रेलों द्वारा व्यापक क्षमता विकसित की जा चुकी है। मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्रो से उत्तर प्रदेश मे उत्तर रेलवे के गतव्य स्टेशनो को कोयले का परिवहन करना सम्भव नही है क्योकि ऐसा करने मे कोयले की ढुलाई बहुत चक्करदार लम्बे मार्ग से करनी होगी। मध्य भारत कोयला क्षेत्र से निकलने वाले कोयले से पश्चिम और मध्य भारत की वर्तमान और भावी भारी मांग पूरी करनी है।

Payment by office of F.A. & C.A.O., Gorakhpur on bogus bills (North Eastern Railway)

2464 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether certain payments made by FA&CAO, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur against bogus bills for purchases have been detected and are under investigation by the C B I,

(b) if so the amount involved in these payments and whether these have been recovered from the persons concerned, and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The C B I had investigated such a case.

(b) The amount involved is Rs. 1,69,224 30 No recoveries were made so far from the persons concerned as criminal proceedings had been instituted. The Special Judge, Lucknow, has convicted and sentenced them recently to undergo rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3-1/2 years to 5 years.

(c) Adequate remedial measurees like introduction of Continuity Register and Credit Verification, Vetting of Purchase Orders by Accounts, etc., have been adopted to prevent recurrence of such cases in future.

Facilities avilable to India from E.C.M. Countries

2465. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the facilities available to India from the Euorpean Common Market countries which are likely to be affected by the new developments there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): It is presumed that the Question relates to the proposal to enlarge the European Common Market by admitting as new members United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway and the Republic of Ireland India had been enjoying preferential tariff and other advantages in the U K. market which may be affected adversely if suitable safeguards are not provided by the countries concerned. There may be also other side affects due to this enlargement. The Government of India's position in this matter has been made clear to the Lok Sabha from time to time.

Export of Toy Elephants and Toy Donkeys to America

2466. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American agency dealing in handicrafts has placed orders with the Kerala Handicrafts Cooperative Appex Society for a large quantity of toy elephants and toy donkeys to be exported to America; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the order and whether this is the first order of its kind this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C, GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Kerala State Handicrafts Co-operative Apex Society has, however, sent samples of toy elephants and toy donkeys to America through a private agency. On the basis of these samples, it is expecting export orders.

Derailment of Goods Train between Wanparti Road and Kurumurthi Stations (South Central Railway)

2467. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine wagons of a goods train derailed between Wanparti Road and Kurumurthi Stations on the Secunderabad-Dronachellam metre gauge section of the South Central Railway on the 9th March, 1972;

(b) if so, the total damage caused: and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) In this accident 12 wagons including a brake-van had derailed.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 13,255

(c) This accident was inquired into by a committee of railway officers and their report is awaited.

Rural Electrification during Fourth Five Year Plan

2468. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages proposed to be electrified durieg the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the actual number of villages electrified upto the end of February, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The emphasis during the Fourth Plan continues to be on the energisation of pump-

sets. The electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme. From the Plan outlays of about Rs. 444 crores comprising Rs. 294 crores in the State Plans and Rs. 150 crores in the Central Sector for the Rural Electrification Corporation, it is expected that 12.5 lakh irrigation pumpsets and 50,000 villages would be electrified during the Fourth Plan. Subject to mobilisation of further resources from other financing institutions, it is expected that a larger number of villages and pumpsets could be electrified and that the total number is expected to be about 75,000 villages and 15 lakh pumpsets to be electrified during the Fourth Plan. According to reports received so far, the actual number of villages electrified by the end of February 1972, is 1,19,563 out of which 45,244 have been electrified since the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

झांसी डिवीजन में तार काटने की घटनाएं

2469. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महीनों में झांसी डिवीजन में तार काटने की कितनी घटनाएं हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस कार्य के पीछे एक सुगठित गिरोह का हाथ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और दंडित किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 352

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन सहयोग के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ बैठकें होती है और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पुलिस द्वारा गश्त लगायी जाती है।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

झांसी-कानपुर लाइन पर चोरी तथा हत्या की घटनाएं

2470. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी-कानपुर लाइन पर चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियों में पिछले छ माह में चोरी तथा हत्या की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं,

(ख) इसी अवधि में कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई तथा कितने लोगों की जानें गयीं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया गया?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) केवल चोरी के 29 मामले।

(ख) 17337.85 रुपये। लेकिन इस अवधि में एक भी व्यक्ति मारा नहीं गया।

(ग) पुलिस ने चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। इनमें से दो को सजा हो चुकी है और शेष दो पर मुकदमा चल रहा है।

झांसी-इटारसी तथा भुसावल यात्री गाड़ियों में चोरी की घटनाएं

2471. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि झांसी-इटारसी और भुसावल यात्री गाड़ियों में अति-

दिन चोरी की घटनाए होती हैं,

(ख) क्या चोरी की ये घटनाये विशेषकर रात्रि के समय बीना और विदिशा के बीच होती है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो गत 6 महीनो मे चोरी की कितनी घटनाए हुई और कितना माल चोरी गया, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध मे कितने व्यक्तियो को पकडा गया और कितने व्यक्तियो को दडित किया गया?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नही।

(ख) बीना और विदिशा स्टेशनो के बीच कुछ वारदाते हुई है।

(ग) पिछले छ महीनो मे चोरी की घटनाए 93

चुराये गये माल का मूल्य 58,650 रुपए (लगभग)

(घ) गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियो की सख्या 12

दंडित व्यक्तियो की सख्या 5

Export of Engineering Technical know-how

2472 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to export engineering technical know-how to foreign countries, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Railway Employees punished for loss of goods

2473 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway employees held responsible and punished on account of loss of goods, Zone-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Construction of new Railway Station at Bhalgam Village in Junagarh District

2474. SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new Railway Station at Bhalgam village in Junagarh District and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) It is proposed to open a contractor-operated train halt by the name of 'Kotnath Road between Bantva and Saradiya stations The station is likely to be opened shortly

Black Flag demonstration against Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad

2475 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Uttar Railway Mazdoor Union held a black flag demonstration against Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, by Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union.

(b) In protest against the alleged anti-labour policies adopted by the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad.

राजधानी ऐक्सप्रेस के गार्ड और ड्राइवरों को ट्रंक मार्ग भत्ता

2476. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजधानी ऐक्सप्रेस के गार्डों और ड्राइवरों को कोई ट्रंक मार्ग भत्ता दिया जा रहा है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : राजधानी ऐक्सप्रेस के गार्डों और ड्राइवरों को कोई ट्रंक मार्ग भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन से अर्जित राजस्व

2477. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में सरकार को इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन से कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में स्टेशन के रख-रखाव तथा मरम्मतों पर सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इन्दौर स्टेशन पर यात्रियों, अन्य कोचिंग और माल के प्रारम्भिक यातायात से 170.63 लाख रुपये आमदनी हुई थी।

(ख) 37,000 रुपये।

Export of Fruits

2478. **SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI**: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the fruits exported to foreign countries together with the names of such countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The information is as follows :—

Oranges :	Bahrein Islands, Iran, Kuwait, Nepal, Qatar and Switzerland.
Lemons and Limes :	Afghanistan, Hongkong, Kuwait, Nepal, Qatar, Switzerland and U.S.A.
Grape Fruits :	Bahrein Islands.
Other Fruits :	Bahrein Islands, Nepal and Qatar.
Bananas Fresh :	Abu Dhabi, Bahrein Islands, Dubai, Iran, Kuwait, Nepal, Qatar and Switzerland.
Apples Fresh :	Nepal.
Grapes Fresh :	Bahrein Islands, Canda, Cubai, Kuwait, Nepal and Qatar.
Apricots :	Kuwait.
Sapota :	Bahrein Islands, Kuwait, Qatar, Switzerland and U.K.
Other Stone Fruits :	Bahrein Islands, Nepal and U.K.
Mangoes :	Afghanistan, Bahrein Islands, Belgium, Denmark, Dubai, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Hongkong, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Muscat, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, South Yemen People's Republic of Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

Pine Apples :	Bahrein Island, Kuwait, Qatar, U.K.
Other Tropical Fruit :	Australia, Bahrein Islands France, German Federal Republic, Kuwait, Switzerland, U.K., USA.
Pemegranates :	Hongkong, Nepal, Qatar, Singapore.
Other Fresh Fruits :	Afghanistan, Bahrein Islands, Fiji Islands. France, Kuwait, Nepal, Qatar, Switzerland, U K.

Construction of new Over Under Railway Bridges in Tamil Nadu

2479. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered any assistance from the Railway Safety Works Fund towards meeting a portion of the expenses for the construction of new over/under Railway Bridges in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) other steps taken by Government in helping the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 59 82 lakhs is available in the Railway Safety Works Fund for Tamil Nadu.

(c) The above sum can be drawn upon by the State Government for meeting their share of the cost of approved works.

Eradication of Corruption and Improvement in Services on various Railways

2480. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the results achieved so far as a result of the drive to eradicate corruption and improve services on the various Railways in the country ; and

(b) the further steps contemplated for achieving better results in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Good results have been achieved in the drive against corruption. As regards passenger Railway services, the punctuality drive launched in June, 1971 resulted in all round improvement in punctuality.

(b) Sustained efforts continue to be made to weed out corruption and also to effect further improvement the running of trains.

Damage Caused by Bagmati River (Bihar)

2481. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether floods in the river Dhouns-Bagmati flowing in Madhawapur-Beutpatti-Bisfi-Jaley-Sing Bara and Darbhanga Blocs of Darbhanga District in Bihar, has been causing immense of damage ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for flood control-cum-irrigation project over this river ; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that river Dhaus which is a tributary of Darbhanga-Bagmati inundates low lying areas on its right bank when in high floods. There is no proposal at present for either a flood protection or irrigation scheme on this river.

STC contract with Soviet Union for Exporting Garage Equipment

2483 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of Garage equipment to USSR;

(b) if so, the nature of equipment to be exported and total cost thereof, and

(c) the time by which the first instalment of equipment will be supplied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Petrol dispensing pumps, spray guns and hoists hydraulic valued at Rs. 87.89 lakhs f.o b.

(c) The first instalment will be supplied during the third quarter of 1972

Assistance given to West Bengal from Railway Safety Works Fund

2484. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered any assistance to the States from Railway Safety Works Fund towards meeting a portion of the expenses for the construction of new over/under Railway bridges;

(b) the amount of assistance to be to given the Government of West Bengal in view of the large number of busy Railway levev crossing within the State; and

(c) other measures taken by Government to help the State Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 59.51 lakhs is available in the Railway Safety Works Fund for West Bengal.

(c) The above sum can be drawn upon by the State Government for meeting their share of the cost of approved works.

Export of Spices

2485. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FORLIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Spices are becoming more popular abroad; and

(b) if so, the volume of export of spices and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 29,557 Metric Tonnes of Spices were exported abroad between June-November, 1971 and foreign exchange earned was Rs. 15.28 crores.

Introduction of Dining Car in Assam Mail between New Delhi and Barauni

2486. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce Dining car on the Assam Mail between New Delhi and Barauni, and

(b) if so, when will it be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale at International Fair at Cairo

2487. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sale of Indian pavilion at the International Fair held recently at Cairo,

(b) whether some orders for expost of Indian goods have also been booked there and

(c) if so, the goods proposed to be exported thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Sale of goods at International Fair at Cairo during the currency of the Fair was not permitted Therefore, only token sou enir sale was conducted after the close of the Fair for over Rs, 9 000/

(b) and (c) Business worth Rs 8 65 lakhs for welding electrodes has already been finalised and letters of credit opened in favour of Indian parties Business promotion is a long drawn process and the results can be gauged only after some time However, negotiations are going on for export of certain items Among them principal items are lathes, auto accessories and process control instruments etc

विदेशो मे सयुक्त उद्यम

2488 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी क्या विदेश व्यापार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जून, 1971 से अब तक विदेशो मे सयुक्त उद्यमो की स्थापना के कितने प्रस्ताव आये है और इनम से कितन प्रस्ताव मजूर किये गये हैं, और

(ख) उनमे से कितने प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत कर दिए गये है और क्यो?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय मे उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) तथा (ख) विदेशो मे संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने की 22 प्रस्थापनाएं जून 1971 से अब तक प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमे से 5 प्रस्थापनाओ का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और शेष विचार करने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओ मे है। इनमे से कोई भी प्रस्थापना अस्वीकार नही की गई है।

Fall in Export Growth Rate

2489 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI ISHWAR CHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the value of India s exports year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971 72,

(b) the export growth rate year-wise from 1969 70 to 1971-72,

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Statesman* (Calcutta Edition) in its issue dated the 29th February 1972 under the caption Export Growth rate falls , and

(d) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b)

Value of India's Exports

(Rs crores)

Year	*Value*	*Growth over the corresponding period of the preceding year*
1969-70*	1413 28	+4 1%
1970-71*	1535 16	+ 8 6%
April '70-Jan ' 71	1293 27	+ 8 9%
April '71 Jan ' 72	1337 92	+3 5%

* The export figures for November '70—March 71 are based on the original copy of the shipping bill after adjustment made for short and shut out shipment returns received during the period whereas for April-October 70 these were based on the finally passed shipping bills As such, the export figure for 1970-71 is not comparable with the precedings or the latter years' figure.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) It is true that according to the DGCI&S data, the rate of growthh of exports in 1971-72 has fallen relative to 1970-71 However, on account of a change in the method of compiling export statistics introduced in November '70 the figure for 1970-71 is not comparable either to the preceding or to the latter years' figure The Minister for Foreign Trade has already laid a statement on the Table of Lok Sabha on 14-3-1972 explaining the position in regard to export statistics of 1970 71

Rural Electrification in West Bengal

2490 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the District-wise break-up of the total number of irrigation pumps energised and Villages electrified in West Beegal from 1969-70 to 1971-72, year-wise, and

(b) the schemes for rural electrification in West Bengal, District-wise, during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) The following is the number of irrigation pumps and villages electrified district-wise, in West Bengal from 1969-70 to 1971-72 —

Sl No	*Name of District*	*1969-70*		*1970 71*		*1971 Feb , 1972*	
		Villages	*Pumps*	*Villages*	*Pumps*	*Villages*	*Pumps*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bankura	16	9	11	...	38	...
2	Bubhum	7	2	8	...	18	5
3	Burdwan	38	8	68	7	49	30
4	Coochbehar	..	...	..	...	1	...
5	Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	3	...
6	Hooghly	45	...	55	...	34	21
7	Howrah	25	...	15	...	22	9
8	Jalpaiguri	1	...	.	...	4	...
9	Maldah	7	5	8	12	..	...
10.	Midnapore	22	21	52	7	37	15
11.	Murshidabad	16	6	18	17	15	...
12,	Nadia	40	78	18	34	14	10
13.	24-Parganas	20	56	34	2	73	6
14.	Purulia	...	..	...	...	4	...
15	West Dinajpur	..	..	...	...	..	..
	Total ·	246	185	287	79	312	96

(b) District-wise break-up of villages proposed to be electrified during the Fourth Plan is given below :—

1.	Bankura	...	466
2.	Birbhum	...	573
3.	Burdwan	...	964
4.	Coochbehar	...	410
5.	Darjeeling	...	59
6.	Hooghly	...	1134
7.	Howrah	...	374
8.	Jalpaiguri	...	31
9.	Maldah	...	658
10.	Midnapore	...	1663
11.	Murshidabad	...	616
12.	Nadia	...	430
13.	24-Parganas	...	1369
14.	Purulia	...	698
15.	West Dinajpur	...	555
	Totai	...	10000

The Rural Electrification in the Central Sector is providing substantial financial assistance to West Bengal for rural electrification. In respect of the 10,000 villages proposed to be electrified in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan, the Corporation has so far sanctioned 16 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 1186.68 lakhs for the electrification of 3387 villages.

Trade with North Korea and Sonth Korea

2491. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of India's export to and import from North Korea and South Korea, year-wise, from 1969 to 1971;

(b) the item-wise, value and valume of India's export to and import from North Korea and South Korea, year-wise, from 1969 to 1971; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to improve our trade ties with North Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). (i) Regarding the Republic of Korea. the trade figures are given below :—

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

India's Exports to the Republic of Korea

S. No.	Commodities	Unit	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Molasses	000T	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Salt	—do—	—	—	20	6	21	6
3.	Mica	000Kg.	2	1	20	4	13	2
4.	Natural gums, resins balsams & lecs	—do—	63	2	62	2	9	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Iron and Steel scrap	000T	1	2	6	15	—	—
6.	Human hair unworked & waste	000Kg.	331	421	169	183	109	85
7.	Goat hair	Value	—	—	—	1	—	—
8.	Cashew shell oil	000Kg.	76	1	60	1	118	2
9.	Machinery other than electric	Value	—	2	—	1	—	34
10.	Nepth a solventcrude	L. Kg.	209	25	—	—	—	—
11.	Jute manufactures	000T	—	3	0.6	19	0.3	11
12.	Iron and Steel	—do—	21	66	34	292	—	—
13.	Electric machinery	Value	—	Neg.	—	1	—	0.4
14.	Transport Equipment	—do—	—	513	—	Neg.	—	0.4
15.	Human hair wool etc. for making wig & the like	—do—	—	7	—	57	—	37
	Totol exports (including other items)	Value	—	1046	—	584	—	201
	India's Imports from the Republic of Korea							
1.	Natural graphite	000Kg.	196	1	232	1	540	4
2.	Silk	—do—	9	13	29	35	25	39
3.	Tungsten ore & concentrates	—do—	62	14	58	16	—	—
4.	Antimony ore	—do—	10	3	—	—	—	—
5.	Rubber contraceptives male (condoms)	Value	—	8	—	6	—	—
6.	Zinc	000Kg.	369	9	81	2	101	3
	Total imports (including other items)	Value	—	49	—	61	—	81

(ii) Regarding the Democratic Republic of Korea, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A Trade and Payments Arrangement was signed on 9th December, 1968, valid upto 31st December, 1970, which was further extended upto 31st December, 1970, during the visit of an Indian Trade Delegation to Pyong-yang in June 1970. Schedules attached to the Arrangement, indicate commodities available for exchange between the two countries.

Trade negotiations were held in New Delhi between 7th to 21st February, 1972, with a trade delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During these discussions it has been agreed to by both the sides that the level of trade in 1972 should be further raised.

Foreign Exchange earned through Jute and Tea

2493 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by Government during the last three years by export of tea and jute and

(b) whether Government have any new plan to improve the export trade in regard to tea and jute and if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The value of exports of tea and jute goods were as follows —

(In Rs crores)

	Tea	*Jute Goods*
1969-70	124 50	206 10
1970-71	146 65	189 92
1971 72	153 54	273 36

(upto Feb 72)

(b) All possible steps are being taken to step up the export of tea and jute goods

Occupation of Railway land at Mokameh Ghat by Bata Shoe Company (North Eastern Railway)

2494 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) wheather M/s Bata Shoe Company has recently occupied some Railway land at Mokameh Ghat, North Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, the facts of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Allotment of Railway Land to Harijans at Mokameh Ghat (North Eastern Railway)

2495 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether in 1961 authorities concerned had allotted railway land at Mokameh Ghat North Eastern Railway to Harijans and

(b) if so the terms and conditions on which the land was given ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Rail Link between Quilon and Neendakara

2496 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to connect Quilon junction with Neendakara Port during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) No

Alleged Corruption in Railways

2497 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter entitled "Growing Corruption in Railways as published in the 'Search Light (Patna)' dated the 3th March, 1972, and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) An extract of the letter referred to has been received in the Ministry of Railways

(b) Such action as may be necessary to weed out corruption is being taken and will continue to be taken.

Transfer Policy about Station Masters

2498. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Station Masters' Association has submitted any Memorandum demanding definite policy about transfers in order to eliminate corruption; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Divisional Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad regarding Scooter Loan Scandal (Eastern Railway)

2499. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Divisional Railway Employees' Coordination Committee, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad has submitted a representation dated the 19th February, 1972 alleging scandal in loans for Scooters; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Malpractices and corruption in the sanction of Scooter Loan to Railwaymen of Dhanbad Division have been alleged. This is being examined.

Memorandum by Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad regarding elimination of Corruption (Eastern Railway)

2500. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 15-point suggestion for elimination in the Railway was submitted to him by Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad as published in the "*Search Light*" dated the 25th February, 1972:

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the said Committee also submitted specific cases of corruption regarding misuse of manpower, ticketless travel etc., and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions are under examination.

(c) A specific allegation regarding misuse of labour is under investigation.

Running Staff Working in Loco-Shed Dhanbad

2501. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the running staff are being regularly utilised as Booking Clerks or posted on special duties in Loco-shed, Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the staff so utilised and the amount of running allowance paid to them during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Running staff are not being regularly utilised as booking Clerks or on special duties, but are occasionally deputed to such stationary duties against casualties.

(b) Information regarding the number of staff so utilised and the amount of allowances paid to them during the last six months has to be collected from records and will, therefore, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

2502. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) what are the schemes of rural electrification relating to Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh pending consideration with the Rural Electrification Corporation, and

(b) what steps are contemplated to expedite sanction of assistance for early execution of these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) Two schemes were received by the Rural Electrification Corporation for electrification of villages and pumpsets in the district of Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh One scheme for the electrification of 31 villages and 2082 pumpsets envisaging loan assistance of about Rs 80 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation The second scheme relating to electrification of 42 villages and 2300 pumpsets in Chittoor District at an estimated cost of about Rs 72 lakhs has been returned by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for revision on the basis of realistic cost of power and appropriate phasing of the capital outlay for implementation of the project The Corporation will process the scheme further on its receipt from the State Electricity Board

इटारसी और भुसावल स्टेशनों के बीच के स्टेशनों पर सवारी गाडियों का अधिक देर तक रुकना

2503 **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इटारसी और भुसावल रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सवारी गाडिया दो-दो घटे तक रुक कर चलती है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) क्या यात्रियो की असुविधा को देखते हुए सरकार स्थिति मे सुधार करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) जी हा। 357 भुसावल-इटारसी सवारी गाडी खडवा स्टेशन पर रात मे 11.00 बजे से सुबह 3 10 बजे तक ठहरती है ताकि वह गाडी खडवा इटारसी खण्ड के यात्रियो के लिए सुविधाजनक समय पर चल सके।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश से 'कोसे' के कपडे का निर्यात

2504 **श्री गगाचरण दीक्षित** क्या विदेश व्यापार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशो को मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात किये जाने वाले 'कोसे' के कपडे के निर्यात मे कोई वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

विदेश व्यापार मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) तथा (ख) मध्य प्रदेश मे उत्पादित कोसा कपडे के निर्यात आकडे अलग से नही रखे जाते है। भारत से कोसा कपडे का समग्र निर्यात 1970-71 म 1.20 करोड रु० से बढकर 1971-72 मे 1 30 करोड रु० का हुआ।

मध्य रेलवे पर व्यापारियों द्वारा मांगे गये वगन

2505 **श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित.** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यापारियों तथा अन्य व्यवसायी वर्गों ने मध्य रेलवे पर कितने वैगनो की माग की थी और उन्हे वास्तव मे कितने वैगन सप्लाई किये गये, और

(ख) क्या वैगन ठीक समय से सप्लाई

किये गये और यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) मध्य रेलवे पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में व्यापारियों द्वारा मांगे गये और उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार रही:—

	मांगे गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या	सप्लाई किये गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या
1969-70	840916	333860
1970-71	839938	804288
1971-72	934291	834600

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान मालडिब्बों की सप्लाई की स्थिति काफी सन्तोषजनक थी। यद्यपि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में 1971-72 में अधिक माल-डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये फिर भी बकाया मांगें अधिक रही। इसका एक कारण यह भी था कि व्यापारियों ने बहुत बड़ी संख्या मे मांग-पत्र पंजी कृत कराये थे क्योंकि रेलों ने कोई अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित किये बिना मागपत्रों को मुफ्त पंजीकृत कराने की छूट दे रखी थी। विभिन्न विशेष संचलनों की गति धीमी पड़ जाने से सभी बकाया मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे है।

मध्य रेलवे में केला व्यापारियों को वैगन देना

2506. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केला व्यापारियों की वैगनों की सप्लाई की मांग पर मध्य रेलवे द्वारा शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बुरहानपुर मध्य प्रदेश के नावथा ग्राम के पास ताप्ती नदी परियोजना

2507. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बुरहानपुर मध्य प्रदेश तहसील के नावथा ग्राम के पास ताप्ती नदी परियोजना की मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा तथा इससे कुल कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई होगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सूचित किया है कि नावथा के निकट प्रस्तावित बोध अपर तापी चरण-दो परियोजना का एक भाग है जिसका सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। सर्वेक्षण खत्म हो जाने के पश्चात् परियोजना की मुख्य बातों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा। परियोजना की स्वीकृत का प्रश्न परियोजना रिपोर्ट और प्राक्कलनों को केन्द्र के पास भेजने के पश्चात् ही उठेगा।

Appointment of Senior Officers and Additional Members in Railway Board

2508. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the mode in which appointments are made to the posts of Deputy Directors, Joint Directors and Additional Members in the Railway Board's office and their tenure;

(b) whether the appointments are made from the service concerned or some posts particularly on the Establishment side are interchangable between the various Railway Services,

(c) when the tenure of the present incumbents of these posts is due to expire, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the tenure in the case of any of these incumbents, and if so, its particulars and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) The posts of Additional Members, Joint Directors and Deputy Directors are filled mainly by suitable officers drawn from the Railway Services concerned Some of the posts of Joint Directors and Deputy Directors have also been filled from amongst officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service/State Civil Service officers are also appointed against certain posts in the Vigilance and Security Directorates

The tenure, as far as officers drawn from respective Railway Services is as under

Additional Members—5 Years

Joint Directors)	No fixed tenure,
)	but railway offi-
Deputy Directors)	cers are considered
)	for transfer back
)	to the Railways
)	after 4 years

These periods may be reduced or extended in individual cases in the interest of the administration

For officerrs drawn from Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service/State Civil Service, the tenure is five years

(c) and (d) A list is laid an the Table of the House [*Placed in Librray See No* LI—1711/72]

The extension of tenure or transfer of officers is considered in each case separately at the appropriate time

Survey for Rail Line between Apta and Mangalore

2509 SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the survey work for a Railway line on the West coast between Apta and Mangalore has been completed,

(b) if so, the cost and route of the line,

(c) what will be the time required for laying the line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) and (c) These will be known only after the survey is completed and the report finalised

बुलन्दशहर और खुर्जा के बीच सीधी गाड़ी (ट्रेन) का चलाया जाना

2510 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 मार्च, 1972 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अप्रैल से बुलन्दशहर और खुर्जा के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी प्रारम्भ करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाड़ी कब से चलाई जायेगी,

(ग) क्या हापुड़ शटल को भी बुलन्दशहर शटल में बदल देने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन 6-3-1972 के 'नव भारत टाइम्स" में इस प्रकार की खबर छपी थी।

(ख) इस समय, बुलन्दशहर के रास्ते दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नीमच और जावाद स्टेशनों (रतलाम डिवीजन, पश्चिम रेलवे) के लिये लोड वैगनों की सप्लाई

2511. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के नीमच और जावाद स्टेशनों पर लूज लोड की मॉंग के अनुसार लोड वैगनों की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थानों के व्यापारियों द्वारा इस बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) से (ग). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय नीमच और जावाद रोड स्टेशनों पर मालडिब्बों की सप्लाई से है। पिछले तीन महीनों में नीमच और जावाद रोड स्टेशनों पर मालडिब्बों का लदान इस प्रकार रहा :—

	महीना	लदान	
नीमच	जनवरी, 72	214	मालडिब्बे
	फरवरी, 72	167	,,
	मार्च , 72	181	,,
जावाद रोड	जनवरी, 72	15	,,
	फरवरी, 72	6	,,
	मार्च , 72	18	,,

इन स्टेशनों पर व्यापारियों द्वारा पंजीकृत माग पत्रों की संख्या बहुत अधिक बढ़ा दी गयी थी क्यों कि रेलें माग पत्रों की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित किये बिना मांग-पत्रों के मुफ्त पंजीकरणकी अनुमति दे देती है। 30 और 31 मार्च, 1972 के बीच नीमच स्टेशन पर 200 और जावाद स्टेशन पर 10 माग पत्र रद्द किये गए थे। इन स्टेशनों पर बकाया माग-पत्रों का पंजीकरण केवल फरवरी में किया गया था।

बकाया मांगें पूरी करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

नेपाल, लंका और जापान को मिर्च, प्याज और मसालों का निर्यात

2512. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में नेपाल, लंका और जापान को कितने मूल्य के मिर्च, प्याज और अन्य सूखे मसाले निर्यात किए गए?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान जापान, श्रीलंका और नेपाल को किए गए मिर्च, प्याज और अन्य मसालों के निर्यातों के मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-1712/72].

रतलाम (पश्चिम रेलवे) के डीजल शेड का विस्तार

2513. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन के रतलाम में 'डीजल शेड' के विस्तार का कितना कार्य अब तक पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) निर्धारित संख्या में डीजल इंजनों के

रख रखाव की व्यवस्था का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस बारे मे अनुमानित व्यय क्या है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) इस निर्माण-कार्य सम्बन्धी अनुमान को हाल ही मे स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गयी है और कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) इस निर्माण-कार्य के 1975 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है बशर्ते इस्पात मिलता रहे।

(ग) लगभग 39 42 लाख रुपये।

विद्युत परियोजनाओ के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता

2514 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पान्डेय क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युत परियोजनाओ के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार कितनी धनराशि देने का है, और

(ख) कितनी राशि अब तक दी जा चुकी है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) चौथी योजना के आरम्भ से केन्द्रीय सहायता 'राज्य योजना' मे सम्मिलित स्कीमो के लिए, उनके सम्पूर्ण योजना व्यय के लिए, न कि किन्ही विशिष्ट परियोजनाओ के लिए, ब्लाक ऋणो और अनुदानो के रूप मे दी जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश को चौथी योजना के दौरान कुल 262 करोड रुपये की सहायता आवंटित की गई है।

(ख) 1971-72 के अन्त तक कुल 145 33 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में मिलों का बन्द होना

2515 डा० लक्ष्मीन रायण पान्डेय क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 और वर्ष 1971 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश मे कितनी मिलें बन्द हुई,

(ख) उन मिलो के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) कितनी मिलें पुन खोली गई और शेष मिलो के बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) से (ग) वित्तीय कठिनाइयो के कारण जो दो सूती कपड़ा मिलें मध्य प्रदेश मे वर्ष 1970-71 में बन्द हो गई थी, उनमे पुन काम आरम्भ हो गया है। 1971 के अत मे राज्य मे कोई भी सूती कपडा मिल बद नही पड़ी थी।

Collision of a Goods Train and a Stationary Wagon between Jukehi and Pakaria Road Stations (Central Railway)

2516 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether eleven wagons and one steam engine were derailed on the 19th March, 1972 between Jukehi and Pakaria Road Stations of the Jabalpur-Satna Section following a collision between a goods train and a stationary wagon,

(b) if so, the estimated loss, and

(c) whether any inquiry has been held; and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes. A goods train had collided with a runaway load.

(b) The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at apppoximately Rs. 1,43,522/-,

(c) The report of the inquiry committee is awaited. *Prima facie*, however, the accident appears to have been caused by the failure of railway staff,

Representation from Parcel Handling Contractor at Tundla

2517. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made by the Parcel Handling Contractor, Tundla and whether an enquiry in the matter has been ordered by the Division Superintendent, Allahabad;

(b) whether the Contractor with the help of the Station Staff Tundla has made certain mainpulations in the station records and has made accusations against the enquiry officers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) the question does not arise.

PMCs Submitted by Railway staff, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

2518. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commercial Officers of Allahabad division have disallowed certain Private Medical certificates of the staff during the period October, 1971 to March 15, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of cases of disallowance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बख्त्यारपुर-राजगीर रेलवे लाइन का गया-बोध गया तक विस्तार

2519. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे की बख्त्यारपुर-राजगीर रेलवे लाइन घाटे में चल रही है;

(ख) क्या घाटे की पूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से इस लाइन का गया एवं बोध गया तक विस्तार करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस प्रस्ताव को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) जी हां, यदि लाभाश दायिता को भी हिसाब में शामिल कर लिया जाये

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार राज्य के लए बाढ़ नियंत्रणकार्य

2520. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार राज्य को प्रतिवर्ष बाढ से होने वाली तबाही से बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मत्रालय में उपमत्री (श्री पंजाबराव कुरील) (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बाढो और उनसे हुए नुकसान के अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसने राज्य मे बाढ-नियत्रण के लिए व्यापक योजना तैयार करने का कार्य हाथ मे लिया है। राज्य सरकार ने पचवर्षीय योजनाओ म तटबधो, जल-निकास सरणियो और नगर-बचाव के निर्माण कार्यों के बाढ से बचाव के उपायो को कार्यान्वित भी किया है। अभी तक बताई गई प्रगति मे 1772 किलोमीटर तटबधो, 355 किलोमीटर जल-निकासी-सरणियो का निर्माण और छ नगर-बचाव स्कीमे सम्मिलित है। इनसे लगभग 124 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुचा है। आगे और भी निर्माण कार्य किए जा रहे है, जिनमे 6 54 करोड रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की बागमती तटबध स्कीम महत्वपूर्ण है।

हाल के वर्षों मे और विशेषत 1971 मे, गगा और इसकी सहायक नदियो म बाढो से हुए नुकसान को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, बिहार मे निम्नलिखित स्कीमो को अग्रिमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित करने का निश्चय किया गया है—

	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रुपयो मे
1 गगा के दाहिने तट पर बक्सर से कोई. लवर तक एक तटबध का निर्माण	4.0
2 गगा के वर्तमान तटबधो को ऊचा और मजबूत करना	40
3 गडक पर तटबधो का निर्माण और बचाव सबधी निर्माण कार्य	30
4 पुन पुन नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर तटबध	3.0
5 सो। बराज को अनुप्रवाह दिशा मे सोन नदी के दोनो तटो पर तटबध	40
6 महानदा तटबध स्कीम और बनकई नदी स्कीम	90

ऊपर निर्दिष्ट सभी महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों के पाचवी योजनावधि मे पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।

दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर निकट-निरीक्षण कर्मचारियो के लिये आराम-कक्ष

2521 श्री शरद यादव सिह क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली स्टेशनो पर टिकट निरीक्षण कर्मचारियो के लिये आराम-कक्षो की कमी है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि टिकट-निरीक्षण कर्मचारियो के आराम कक्षो मे पर्याप्त सुविधाए उपलब्ध नहीं है ?

रेल मत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). जी हा, दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली स्टेशनो पर टिकट जाच करने वाले कर्मचारियो के विश्राम के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओ की व्यवस्था करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है।

मधुबनी कला का विकास और उसका निर्यात

2522 श्री शरदयादव सिह क्या विदेश व्यापार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या सरकार ने मधुबनी कला के विकास तथा उसके निर्यात के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों में मधुबनी कला की बहुत मांग है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने मधुबनी कला के विकास तथा निर्यात के लिए अनेक कदम उठाये हैं । उनमें से महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं:—

(1) मधुबनी चित्रकला के चित्रों की बिक्री करने के लिये यूरोप में कुछ बहु-विभागीय भंडारों में प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया है;

(2) पैरिस में भारत की हस्तशिल्प तथा तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम की सोना शाप में मधुबनी कला के चित्रों के विशेष प्रदर्शन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

(3) मन्ट्रियल के एक्सपो, 67 और ओसाका के एक्सपो 70 में भाग लेकर मधुबनी कला का व्यापक प्रचार किया गया;

(4) मधुबनी कला का व्यापक प्रचार करने के लिए मधुबनी की लोक-कला पर एक विवरिणका तैयार की गई है ;

(5) मधुबनी कला के एक चित्र को, अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 1972 के लिए निकाले गये एक कलैंडर में दिया गया है अनेक विदेशों में वितरित किया गया है ; और

(6) दि रोयल ओन्ट्यो म्यूजियम, टोरंटो (कनाडा) मैथिली कला चित्रों की एक विशेष प्रदर्शनी अयोजित कर रही है । इससे इस कला के निर्यात को और भी प्रोत्साहन मिलेग ।

(ग) जी हां । विदेशों में, विशेषत: कनाडा, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, हालैंड, स्वीडन, स्विटजरलैंड और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में मधुबनी कला की मांग है।

Transfer of Wireless Operators from one Division to another (Southern Railway)

2523. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies of Wirless operators on Southern Railway occurring from 1969;

(b) the total number of Signallers promoted to fill these vncancies; and

(c) whether certain vacancies are still unfilled due to ban on recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Eight.

(b) Nil.

(c) Due to anticipated surpluses in this category, these vacancies have not been filled.

Transfer of Head Signaller on Southern Railway

2524. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head Signallers on Southern Railway in Scale of Rs. 205-280 are not liable for transfer from one Division even though their seniority is maintained on all Railway basis;

(b) whether Wireless operators who are in a lower grade are liable for transfer from one division to another division, and

(c) if so, the reasons for disparity in the two categories ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) Seniority of Head Signallers in scale Rs 205 280 is controlled on Divisional basis and hence they are normally not liable for tranfer from one division to another On the other hand as the cadre of Wireless Operators is small their seniority is centralised at Headquarters of the Railway in the interest of equitable promotional opportunities Hence they are liable for transfer from one division to another

Construction of Railway Station at Nanganallur between St Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam (Southern Railway)

2525 SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of constructing a Railway Station at Nanganallur between St Thomas Mount and Meenambakkam on the Southern Railway has been taken up, and

(b) if so the probable date of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) Constuction work is scheduled to be taken up in June 1972 after completion of certain preliminaries and the whole work is expected to be completed in a year's time

Representation from Coal Merchants of Tripura for Transportation of Coal

2526 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received from the coal merchants of Tripura and if so, the reaction of Government thereto,

(b) whether no Wegon has been supplied for transport of coal to Tripura, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to solve the difficulties of the people of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMAMTHAIYA) (a) Yes Sir Instructions have been issued to step up coal supplies to Tripura

(b) No, Sir Thirty three wagons of soft coke were allotted from Bengal Bihar fields for Tripura in 1971 72 Requirements of the other types of coal for Tripura are not from Assam coalfields Wegon requirements of Assam field have been met in full Movement of soft coke from Bengal Bihar fields to Tripura suffered in 1971 72 due to the rains, floods and breaches etc in September & October, 71 and thereafter due to the heavy emergency movements

(c) with the reduction in tempo of special movement, wegons are now being alloted for soft coke as per the sponsoring done by the State Governments

Non-Payment of Overtime Allowance to Electrical Signal Maintainers at Okhla and Delhi Safderjang

2527 SHRI B P MAURYA Will the Ministes of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Electrical Signal Maintainers posted at Okhla and Delhi Safderjang have been performing 12 hours continuous duties,

(b) whether they are not paid any Overtime Allowance, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUNANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) The Electrical Singal Maintainers posted at Okhla and Delhi Safdorjung, who are classifield as 'Continuous' under the Hours of Employment Regulations, have occasionally worked on 12 hours duty roster to cope with the rush of worrk.

The overtime payments due to such staff in 1970-71 have not been paid, as the bills were not sent in time The Railway Administration has been instructed to pay expeditiously the dues to the employees concerned

Night duty Allowance to Khalasis and Electrical signal Maintainers at Jullunder and Ludhiana

2528 SHRI B P. MAURYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Khalasis and Electrical Singal Maintainers working on shift duties at Jullundur City and Ludhiana are performing night duties,

(b) whether they are not paid any night duty allowance, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Electrical Signal Maintainers at Jullundur City and Ludhiana and Khalasis at Jullundur city working on shift duties are being paid Night Duty Allowance. It has come to notice that there has been an omission in drawing Night Duty Allowance in respect of Khalasis working on shift duties at Ludhiana. Therefore, orders have been issued to arrange early payment of the arrears of Night Duty Allowance.

Scheme of Compulsory Pre-Payment of Railway Freight on Certain Commodities

2530 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the scheme for Compulsory pre-payment of Railway Freight on certain low valued commodities has been postponed and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that such a scheme would completely eliminate small traders and small industrialists and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes; in order to give some more time to the trade to make necessary arrangements, it has been decided that the order making prepayment of freight compulsory in respect of certain low valued commodities will come into force from 1-7-1972 instead of 1-4-1972 as previously notified.

(b) Yes, representations have been received that the decision would adversely affect small traders In any change of a long standing practice, some inconvenience is likely to be faced by the trade in the beginning but with the passage of time, trade should be able to adjust their transactions. The freight has to be paid and it is only a question of advancing the time of payment by a few days.

Jute and Mesta Production

2531 SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the States that grow jute and mesta and their production in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the number of Jute mills, State-wise and Sector-wise (Private, Public and Co-opetative) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) (a) and (b). (1) State-wise production of jute and mesta in 1970-71 were as follows —

(figures in lakh bales)

State	Jute	Mesta
Andhra Pradesh	—	2.96
Assam	9.37	0.24
Bihar	7.73	1 71
Orissa	2.97	1.32
U. P.	1.00	—
West Bengal	27.85	3.84
Tripura	0 65	0,55
Others	0.49	1.68
TOTAL	49.05	12.30

State-wise figures for 1971-72 are not yet available. Total production of jute and mesta is estimated to about 68 lakh bales.

(2) *State-wise number of comfosite jute mills.*

West Bengal	54	(All in private sector)
Andhra Pradesh	4	-do-
Bihar	3	-do-
U. P.	3	-do-
Assam	1	(Co-operative sector)
M. P.	1	(Private sector)

Setting up of Modern Jute Mills

2532. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the findings of the Committee appointed to survey the possibilities regarding the establishment of new and modern jute mills in the jute-growing States; and

(b) if so, the States selected for the purpose and the sector in which the mills will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Not yet, sir. (b) Does not arise.

Power Shortage in Andhra Pradesh

2533. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :
SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reason for the present power shortage in Andhra Pradesh and the immediate remedial measures contemplated by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The present power shortage in Andhra Pradesh is due to inadequate generating capacity and relatively lower output from the hydro reservoir in Machkund arising from insufficient rainfall in the catchment area.

Relief power is being arranged from Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States to the extent possible.

Power Crisis in Andhra Pradesh

2534. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there may be a power crisis in Andhra Pradesh during 1973-74 and 1974-75, if the present tempo of power generation is not stepped up; and

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government to allocate Rs 9.50 Crores for the Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project and if so the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of a likely shortage of power in 1973-74 and 1974-75 in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The State authorities have requested for additional allocation of Rs. 29.25 crores to enable them to commission one generating unit of 100 MW by 1973-74. The State Government has been told that if they could raise a substantial part of the requirement by mobilising resources, Centre may assist in making up the shortfall.

Railway Educational Institutions in Assam with Assamese medium

2535. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Educational Institutions in Assam are being run by the Railway Administration; and

(b) the number and names of the Institutions where the medium of instruction is Assamese ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Thirty.

(b) In the following nine of the Institutions, the medium of instruction is Assamese :—

1. Railway Primary School, Pandu.
2. Railway Primary School, Lumding.
3. Railway Primary School, Mariani.
4. Railway Primary School, Tinsukia.
5. Railway Primary School, Dibrugarh.
6. Railway Primary School, Dangtal.
7. Railway Primary School, Bongaigaon.
8. Railway Primary School, Amingaon; and
9. Railway Primary School, Badarpur.

Memorandum from Export Inspection Agency Staff Association, Cochin

2536. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any memorandum from the Export Inspection Agency Cochin Staff Association; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof, and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This association had made a long list of unrealistic and administratively inadmissible demands, *e.g.*, abolition of Junior Technical Officers' posts, upward revision of pay, special pay, increase in conveyance allowance, increase in advances for purchase of cycles, increase in conveyance allowance, a minimum of Rs. 400/- for medical benefit, children education allowance, no direct recruitment to higher posts, reservation of posts for children of the employees, etc etc. In view of such demands, the Government does not propose to take any action.

Rupal Engineering Survey in Kerala

2537. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Engineering Survey has undertaken surveys in some of the Districts of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names of the Districts and the results of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The District of Cannanore will be surveyed under the scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys which has been sanctioned by the State Government on 15-3-1972 for implementation with effect from 1-4-1972.

Departmental proceedings against employees of Southern Railway

2538. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees on the Southern Railway against whom Departmental enquiries were instituted during the last two years and the number of employees against whome enquiries are still in progress; and

(b) the number of employees removed from service as a result of Departmental enquiries during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) (i) No. of employees on the Southern Railway against whom departmental enquiries were instituted during the last two yeare. (2676)

(ii) No. of employee against whom departmental enquries are still in progress. (811)

(b) 250.

Transfer of post of Chief Health Inspector from Delhi to Amritsar

2539. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Chief Health Inspector in Grade of Rs 335-425 has been transferred from Delhi to Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Initially in administrative interest the post of Chief Health Inspector grade Rs. 335—425 was transferred to Allahabad from Delhi alongwith incumbent of the post. Later on, however, on the request of employee the same was transferred to Amritsar.

Tenure of Health/Malari Inspectors at one Station

2540 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum period of stay prescribed for Health Inspectors/Malaria Inspectors over Northern Railway and the criteria observed while transferring them from one station to another;

(b) how many Health Inspectors/Malaria Inspectors over Northern Railway have been working at the same station for over 10 years; and

(c) whether there are Health Inspectors/ Malaria Inspectors who have been transferred from one place to another inside Delhi area but not outside Delhi for over 10 years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No period of stay is prescribed.

(b) One.

(c) Yes.

Drinking Water facility at Pavi station Gujarat (Western Railway)

2541 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is proper drinking water arrngement throughout the year at the Pavi Railway Station, Gujarat State and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIVA): Adequate drinking water arrangements throughout the year already exist at Pavi Railway station.

Construction of Warehouses at Pavi Station (Western Railway)

2542. SHRI BHALJIBHI PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to construct Warehouse at Pavi Railway Station for safety of goods ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Wagons by Jaggery Traders of Anakapalle in Andhra Pradesh

2543. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Railway Administration from the Jaggery traders of Anakapalle in Andhra Pradesh for allotment of more wagons to move the stocks of Jaggery which have accumulated there ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Railway Administration has taken on the said representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Consistent with the commitment for supply of covered wagons on preferential basis for clearance of higher priority traffic offering in the Vijaywada Division, arrangements have been made to step up loading of Jaggery from Anakapalle. During the period from January to March 1972, 1321 wagons loaded with Jaggery from this station as compared to 1083 wagon loaded during the corresponding period of last year.

डिजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स द्वारा अणुशक्ति आयोग को सप्लाई किये गये इंजनों का मूल्य

2544. श्री मोहन स्वरूप: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डिजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी द्वारा इंजन तैयार करके अणुशक्ति आयोग और कुछ औद्योगिक संस्थानों को दिये जा रहे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक इंजन का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) अब तक कितने इंजन सप्लाई किये गये है ?

रेलमंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) वाराणसी के डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना को भाभा अणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के मद्रास अणुशक्ति संयंत्र से जो जोड़े 2600 एच० पी० डिजल मिलों की सप्लाई के लिए केवल एक आर्डर मिला है।

(ख) लगभग 8.6 लाख रुपये।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

Construction of a Dam on River Badua near Belhar with Central Assistance

2545. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dam has been built on Badua river near Belhar in Banka Sub-division of Bhagalpur District (Bihar) with central assistance ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to name the Dam as 'Sahid Dam' during twenty fifth Year of freedom in memory of those who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes. Irrigation is a State subject. Central assistance is in the form of Block loans and grants and not to any specific head of development or projects.

(b) The suggestion will be brought to the notice of Bihar Government for their consideration.

Development Survey of Poor Districts

2546. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to undertake a development survey of some of the poorest Districts in the country ;

(b) if so, the object of these surveys ; and

(c) how many Districts will be surveyed in the first instance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). For undertaking developmental programmes, in the villages it is essential to collect basic engineering and agricultural data which would enable preparation of scientific and viable schemes of development. With this objective in view, a Scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys has been sanctioned for undertaking surveys in 25 districts of 17 States by 550 Survey Parties. The Survey Parties will collect data of agricultural statistics, population and their income, collect and compile information regarding existing facilities for irrigation, drinking water, road

communication and power supply The preparation of contour maps at one foot intervals will also be undertaken The requirements of Harijans and poorer sections of the villages, such as electricity for street lighting, schools and in identification of house sites will also be assessed

The districts covered by the Surveys are those where the Scheme for Rural works Programme for chronically drought affected areas in already in operation and in States where this Scheme is not in operation, in districts where crash scheme for Rural Development is in operation

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INFLUX OF BIHARI MUSLIMS OF BANGLA DESH INTO BIHAR

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें

> "बगला देश से, दिनाजपुर जिले की 112 किलोमीटर सीमा के अरक्षित भागों से हो कर, बड़ी संख्या में बिहारी मुसलमानों के बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में आ जाने के समाचार"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) Government have seen press reports that non-Bengali Muslims have been crossing over in increasing numbers from Bangla Desh into West Bengal and parts of Bihar The reports are not correct Though there have been stray instances of non-Bengali, residents migrating from Bangla Desh, there has been no influx of such persons The Government of Bangla Desh have taken all possible measures for the safety and protection of the non-Bangali Muslims in that country. Our border authorities are also fully vigilant and have taken adequate steps to prevent unauthorised entry of persons from across the border along the West Dinajpur District, as well as elsewhere,

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य सुन कर मुझे थोड़ा सा आश्चर्य हुआ है। बगला देश के साथ हमारी सीमा तेरह सौ मील लम्बी है। सीमा पर सभी जगह चौकियां नहीं है। अनधिकृत तौर पर प्रवेश करने वाले किसी भी मार्ग से हो कर आ सकते है। मेरे सामने कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित स्टेट्समैन की एक रिपोर्ट है जिस में कहा गया है कि हर महीने औसतन डेढ़ सौ व्यक्ति बगला देश से आ रहे है, बिना किसी अधिकार पत्र के आ रहे है और वे मुर्शिदाबाद, मालदा, वैस्ट दिनाजपुर तथा अन्य जिलों में प्रवेश कर रहे है। इसी आशय के समाचार बिहार से भी प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बड़े पैमाने पर लोग नहीं आ रहे है, कुछ छुटपुट मामले उनके ध्यान में आए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छुटपुट मामले जो उनके ध्यान में आए है, उनमें आने वालों की संख्या कितनी है? अभी तक बगला देश से कितने बिहारी मुसलमान भारत में आए है?

क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से लोग जो आ रहे है वे कोई अधिकार पत्र अपने साथ नहीं ला रहे है लेकिन वहां के जो एम० एल० ए० है या एम० पी० हैं, उनके कोई प्रमाणपत्र ले कर आ रहे है? क्या सरकार ने सीमा सुरक्षा दल को यह सूचना दी है कि अगर इस तरह के प्रमाण पत्र ले कर आते हैं तो उन्हें भारत में आने दिया जाए?

मंत्री महोदय ने बगला देश सरकार के बारे में भी कहा है कि वह गैर बंगाली मुसलमानों की रक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध कर रही हैं। इस मामले में हम बंगला देश की सरकार पर पूरी तरह से निर्भर रह सकते हैं। सचमुच में बगला देश में रहने वाले गैर बंगाली मुसलमानों की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी बंगला देश की सरकार

की है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या जब प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय बगला देश गई थी तो इन लोगो के बारे मे भी कोई चर्चा हुई थी? बगला देश के प्रधान मन्त्री शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान सार्वजनिक रूप से यह बात कह चुके है कि वह पाकिस्तान मे रहने वाले बंगालियो से और बगला देश मे रहने वाले गैर बगालियो से जन सख्या का परिवर्तन करना पसन्द करेगे। क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे आगे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सगठनो के माध्यम से कोई बातचीत हुई है, क्या इसके बारे मे कोई जानकारी है और क्या यह मामला जब भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान से चर्चा करेगी चाहे वह अधिकारियो के स्तर पर हो या शिखिर स्तर पर, उस समय भी उठाया जाएगा? जब भी गैर बगाली मुसलमान आते है वे भारत मे आते है और उनके कारण हमारे यहा कठिनाइया पैदा होती हैं। इस प्रश्न का बगला देश और पाकिस्तान मिल कर कोई सन्तोषजनक हल निकालें और भारत को बीच मे न पडना पडे, उनके आने से किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना न करना पडे, क्या इस दृष्टि से भी भारत सरकार प्रयत्नशील है?

श्री शकर दयाल सिह (चतरा) पिछली बार तो चुनाव म आपने बिहारी मुस्लिम बचाव सम्मेलन...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह गलत है। मुझे खुशी है कि इन्होने यह बात कह कर मुझे स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दे दिया है। मैने चुनाव मे भी इसका खंडन किया था। हमारे दल का केवल एक कार्यकर्ता उस सम्मेलन मे गया था...

श्री शकर दयाल सिह: आपके वाइस प्रेजीडेंट गए थे और उन्होने वक्तव्य किया था...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उस वक्तव्य का हमने खंडन किया था।

श्री शकर दयाल सिह जनता ने खंडन कर दिया है, आपने नही...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जनता ने खडन कर दिया है तो आप क्यो चीख रहे हैं। मैंने चुनाव का मामला जान बूझ कर नही उठाया। मै समझता था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी मे इतने समझदार लोग है कि पार्टी द्वारा खडन कर देने के बाद वे पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण को समझ सकते है। अध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद होगा कि श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी ने यहा एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि फौजें बगला देश मे गई तो बगला दश की जनता उसका विरोध करेगी।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) I oppose, Sir It is wrong, I have never given any such statement in the House (*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE You did

आपने उनको टोका नही इस वास्ते मुझे यह कहने का मौका मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे कहने का मौका ही नही दिया। मैं बोलने लगा तो आप लोग खड़े होते चले गये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त पहला प्रश्न उन्होने यह किया है कि कितने गैर बगाली मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान मे इस तरह से आए। मेरे पास जो सूचना है उसके अनुसार मार्च 1971 के आखिर से ले कर 6 अप्रैल 1972 तक करीब दो हजार गैर बगाली मुसलमान सीमा को पार कर आए...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एक हफ्ते मे?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: इस हफ्ते में नहीं, साल भर से ज्यादा मे।

इस में से छः सौ वापिस चले गए, यह सूचना है। करीब चौदह सौ अभी यहां हैं।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछा है कि वहां की असैम्बली के मेम्बर प्रमाण पत्र दे कर भेज रहे हैं लोगों को। ऐसी सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है कि कोई प्रमाण पत्र ले कर आ रहे हों।

आपने कहा है कि बंगला देश की सरकार ने उनकी सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम किया है और कर रही है। यह तो मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में भी कहा है। और जहां तक प्रश्न जनसंख्या को बदलने का है, एक्सचेंज आफ पापुलेशन का है, यह मामला पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश की सरकार के बीच का है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Mr Speaker Sir the statement of the hon Minister has of course given us relief that there is no such panic regarding the reported infiltration of non Bengali Muslims into our country I am also happy to note that the Bangla Desh Government is taking all steps to prevent such infiltration into our country We all know that these infiltrators have been making illegal intrusion into this country, they were the collaborators who always joined hands with the Pakistani military junta to suppress the people's movement in Bangla Desh Naturally according to the press reports, they are the people who failed to join the mainstream of the freedom movement in Bangla Desh they are not our citizen , they are the citizens of Pakistan But they have been infiltrating into our country, and that is creating an apprehension among the people of this country that they will be working against our national interests and they may be spies working for the alien countries also

In this connection, I would like to quote from a press report which makes a significant statement It reads

> "These are only the detected cases But it is known that from 1965 to 1971, when vigilence on both sides was rigorous there were clandestine but fairly regular and dependable channels of movement across the border, which could be used on payment ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 per person"

I do not know whether this has really happened, but at present, this kind of bribe, paying Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 per person to come across, this kind of shelter to those intruders is a very serious thing into which the Government have to make a thorough enquiry Also I know there are more than 220 kms of border We are glad that the Minister says that it is well protected I want to know whether the Government are opening more outposts and deploying more forces in consultation with the Bangla Desh Government What steps have been taken in this regard also?

I do not want to refer to controversial issues Many Members in this House had expressed their views and Mr Vajpayee also has clarified his position But certain other political parties in a meeting in Patna supported the repatriation demand of persons from Bangla Desh Have they given shelter to those people? Are they giving encouragement to these intruders? The American Press and the CIA may try to blackmail our country as well as Bangla Desh Will the Government take serious and vigorous step to check infiltration?

SHRI K C PANT Government have taken steps to increase vigilance all along the border and during the last few months we have been vigilant on this score He spoke of figures for 1965-71 I cannot speak about the period 1965 to 1971 just now I have collected facts from March 1971, because I thought it was the intention of the questionner But whatever might have happened between 1965 and 1971, such a lot has happened between 1971 and 1972, all that is past history There has been an upheavel and historical events have taken place and the complexion of the Government in Bangla Desh is very different There is co operation between our Government and the Government of Bangla Desh Any effort by any one to smuggle himself across the border meets with resistance both from that Government and our Government and we are acting in co operation with each other This fact has to be taken note of

The other question is what extra efforts have we made to strengthen the outposts? Under the Foreigners' Act a special order was issued which makes it

obligatory for any citizen to furnish information about the presence of any foreigner to the nearest authority This order was issued at the time of the influx of the refugees so that if any of the refugees did not register on the border or in the camps but went to live elsewhere, people in that locality could inform the authorities about their presence. This order is still in operation. The number is not very much; there is nothing alarming in this number. In case there are stray persons who found their way into the villages and towns about those also, we hope under this order we shall get information about their presence.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि ऐसी इक्का-दुक्का घटनाएं हुई हैं। मेरी जानकारी है कि समाचार पत्रों में जो समाचार छपे हैं, उन में और सरकार की रिपोर्ट में काफी अन्तर दिखाई देता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार फिर से इस बात की छानबीन करवायेगी कि बंगला देश से कितने बिहारी मुसलमान हमारे देश में आये हुए हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस देश में 1400 लोग बाकी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन को वापिस भेजने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है। प्रधान मंत्री ने कई व्यक्तव्यों में कहा है कि बिहारी मुसलमानों को वहां नहीं आने दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उन के यहां आने से यहां दंगे हो सकते हैं—वे दंगे करवा सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बात में कहां तक सच्चाई है। जब भारत का विभाजन हुआ, तो ये बिहारी मुसलमान भारत में रहने के लिए उत्सुक नहीं थे और वे पाकिस्तान चले गए। पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष में उन की गतिविधियां बंगला देश के पक्ष में नहीं थीं और उन्होंने बंगला देश के खिलाफ कार्यवाहियां कीं। इस कारण से अब वे इस देश में आना चाहते हैं। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बारे में सख्त कदम उठाएगी कि बिहारी मुसलमानों को इस देश में न आने दिया जाए। प्रधान मंत्री जब हाल ही में बंगला देश गई थीं, तो क्या उन्होंने वहां के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गैर-बंगाली मुसलमानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष चर्चा की थी, यदि हां, तो क्या?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर समाचारपत्रों और सरकार की सूचना में अन्तर हो, तो माननीय सदस्य को सरकार की सूचना माननी चाहिए। 1400 आदमी अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। वे कब तक वापिस जायेंगे, इस का मैं निश्चित जवाब तो नहीं दे सकता हूं। उन में से कुछ के खिलाफ केस चल रहे हैं। यह परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करेगा कि वे कब तक वापिस जायेंगे। 1400 कोई बड़ी संख्या नहीं है, जिस से बड़ा खतरा हो।

जहां तक कदम उठाने का सवाल है, मैंने बताया है कि क्या कदम हम ने उठाये हैं। जहां तक इन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में आने देने और बसाने का प्रश्न है, प्रधान मंत्री कह चुकी हैं, जो कि श्री कछवाय पे खुद कहा है। वह हमारी नीति है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री का मत है कि वे लोग यहां दंगे करवा सकते हैं। अभी हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री बंगला देश गई थीं। क्या वहां पर इस बारे में उन्होंने बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत की थी?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने भी यह प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : प्रधान मंत्री के मुजीब साहब के साथ वार्तालाप के सम्बन्ध में जो भी सूचना अखबारों में निकलनी थी, वह निकल चुकी है। जायंट स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में आ चुका है। वे बातें हम सब को मालूम हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सदस्य अखबारों पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहते। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे, तो वह विश्वास करेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह जावेंट कम्युनि के पर विश्वास करें।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : The whole country has got confidence in Mr. Pant, and whatever he says he is going to effectively implement, but here there are about 20 lakhs of Bihari Muslims in Bangla Desh. We know they are religious bigots. There is absolute security in Bangla Desh. In spite of this these people want to come to India. Firstly, they went to discredit the Bangla Desh Government, and secondly, to create trouble in India. Our Home Minister says that there are only 1,400 people and that it is nothing, but I want to say that even one drop of poison is enough to kill several persons. After Rama-Ravana Yuddha, only one Rakshasa was left over, and he went to Ayodhya where he caused the separation of Rama and Sita. Similarly, even if one Bihari Muslim is left here, I want that he must be sent out of this country. These Bihari Muslims stayed in Bangla Desh for 25 years and they could not adjust themselves with those people. How can they come and adjust themselves in India? Here, Hindus and Muslims are living like brothers under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We do not make any difference between man and man, but these people will come and spoil the good atmosphere that is prevailing in India. It must be taken very serious note of, and no mercy should be shown to these people. These Bihari Muslims are coming and staying with their relatives.

I want the minister to have a thorough probe into the whole episode and find out with whom they are taking shelter. The people who are giving them shelter must also be punished very severely. I hope the Government of India will take suitable action.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would like to say that some of the statements of my hon. friend are rather sweeping. There are some lakhs of persons who are non-Bengali Muslims in Bangla Desh and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has said that any of them who wishes to settle down in Bangla Desh and regard himself as a true citizen of Bangla Desh is welcome to do so. While a certain amount of propaganda has been made by interested parties hinting at bad treatment being meted out to this community, the House is aware that both the Red Cross representative and the representative of the UN Secretary-General who visited Bangla Desh found that in fact these charges were baseless and have made statements to that effect. Therefore, these facts must be kept in mind. The Bangla Desh Government is certainly doing its duty by all its citizens and we must not say anything that creates an impression to the contrary. These 1400 persons who are still in India —it is not as though the State Governments do not know where they are. In those cases where they have been released on bail, the State Government knows their whereabouts and can locate them; it has not lost sight of them. That is what they are supposed to do and that is their objective in imposing certain conditions or in taking certain bail or surety or guarantee when they release them. So, they are not lost sight of; they are well in sight of the State Governments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, this is a somewhat delicate matter and I think we should be rather circumspect in discussing it, because the paramount question is the relationship between our country and Bangla Desh, which should not be allowed to be impaired on any account. I agree with the minister that the remarks just now made by the hon. member over there were really too sweeping. Sheikh Mujib himself has said publicly not once but many times that any non-Bengali Muslim who is willing to identify himself with Bangla Desh and to live there as a loyal citizen of Bangla Desh is welcome to do so. This statement itself implies that Sheikh Mujib himself cannot possibly imagine that the entire 20 lakhs of non-Bengali Muslims there played the role of collaborators. Otherwise, this statement of his would make no sense. As far as collaborators are concerned, whether they are non-Bengali or Bengali—let there be no mistake about it; there were a large number of Bengali collaborators also—whoever it

may be, nobody possibly in any country can support the idea that collaborators should go unpunished That will take its normal course Whatever the Bangla Desh Government wishes to do in that respect, they have got the sovereign right to do it But naturally among these people there, there will be all sorts of people as there are in any community There would be old people, old men, old women, children and so on and some of them may be trying definitely to cross the border and come into those districts particularly of Bihar where their original homes were and where perhaps some of their relatives and so on are still living

Also while fully agreeing with the hon Minister because we also know on the basis of our own reports that the Bangladesh Government is doing everything possible to ensure that their safety and rights are protected it is also a fact that there is a fear complex there It may not have any basis or the basis may only be a guilty conscience I do not know But there is a fear complex and this fear complex may have been heightened now by the fact that the Indian army, the Indian armed forces, has been withdrawn

I myself have seen a number of letters written by non Bengali Muslims in Dacca and other places to their relatives in this country, a few months ago, in which they were continuously harping on the idea that their safety depended on the presence ofthe Indian army and that, once the Indian army was removed, they felt that their future was very uncertain I do not think this is correct assessment at all But this kind of complex is there Once the Indian army has been withdran the possibility, the likelihood, is that a large number of these people might try to cross the border in an unauthoritssed or illegal manner and smuggle themsleves into this couotry

Therefore, I would like to know whether in the course of the numerous talks which we are having with the Bangladesh authorities at different levels there has been any kmd of agreement or understanding as to what will constitute a valid travel document or a valid document for a person who wishes to leave that country Of course, the hon Minister has appeared in the press. I wish they had given a more authoritative denial earlier They thoulds have done it

The papers say—and this point was mentioned by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee-that any non-Bengali Muslim citizen or a family of that country holding a certificate signed by a Member of the Bangladesh Constituent Assembly to the effect that they were not collaborators would be allowed to leave that country if they want Is this a fact ? Has there been any discussion with the Bangladesh authorities about that ? Can anybody holding a certificate of this type freely leave that county if he wants to leave that conntry ? If people holding such certificates arrive at our border, do we consider them to be unauthorised people trying to come into our country or do we recognise that kind of a certificate for any purpose ? I think, he should clarify the position This kind of propaganda—it is only a propaganda in the papers is not desirable It creates all kinds of misunderstandings and they shonld be cleared up one and for all I should imagine, there is nothing secret about it, about the agreement between the two countries regarding the procedure for issue of documents for leaving that country and what would be our attitude towards that on our side That is my first question

Secondly, what is now going to be nationality status or the citizenship status of these people who have already come into our country and about whom the Goevrnment claims to have information as to whereabouts and so on ? Obviously, they were nationals of Pakistan They did not want to remain nationals of Bangladesh They have come into this country in an unauthorised manner They have been identified and located by our authorities They are continuing to remain in this country Whether there may be some conditions of bond or surety or something like that I do not know What is the idea, whether they would eventually be persuaded to go back or the Bangladesh Government should be asked to take them back or they would be allowed to stay here indefinitely and, later on, at some future date, the question of their citizenship would be considered, or what ? Because this figure may not remain at 1400. I do not believe it is physically possible for our authorities with

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

all the best intentions to man every inch of this very long border. So, these 1,400 may become 14,000 also after some time. Therefore, what are we proposing to do ?

Then I would like to draw his attention to a report from the Staff Correspondent of *Statesman* from Dacca on the 10th, that is, yesterday in which he says:

> "What seems to be puzzling the Government (the Government of Bangladesh) is the working of certain foreign relief organisations which, it is alleged, are responsible for smuggling out Biharis from Bangladesh to India. These organisations have chartered planes, and they are piloted not by people from Bangladesh but by foreigners who come from 10,000 miles away and they are offered fantastic salaries. The Government is now enquiring into the working of these organisations."

It is a very serious matter. I do not know whether our government have been alerted by the Bangladesh authorities about this and whether we have any information, because we know that there are certain foreign agencies which are masquerading as relief organisations, mainly CIA and other elements, which are actively interested in creating trouble between these two countries, which are carrying out a pernicious kind of propaganda abroad about the alleged atrocities committed on non-Bengali Muslims and so on. We can see evidence of this in so many magazines and journals published abroad, and it is done with a definite motive. Therefore, I would not rule out the possibility which the *Statesman* correspondent from Dacca has mentioned here about certain foreign relief organisations which are responsible for carrying on this sort of smuggling trade in bringing these people illegally into India. Has he any information about this ? What sort of vigilance are we exercising ? Have we come across any instances where such attempts have been made ?

Finally, I would say that in future if suddenly it is found that the press begins carrying a large number of stories which, in the opinion of the government, are exaggerated or have no basis in fact then government should not wait for you, Sir, to admit some Calling Attention Notice which might or might not be admitted, for you might have admitted something else. In that case, would the government remain silent ? Should they not come forward, take this House into confidence and at once make an official and authoritative denial of such reports ? I do not think this is the proper way of going about these things.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Dealing with the last question first, I have too much respect for the vigilance of the hon. Members of this House to think that any major problem can escape their scrutiny or that they will not raise it and give an opportunity to the government to place the right facts before the country.

So far as the number of non-Bengali Muslims goes, the figure of 20 lakhs was mentioned. According to one estimate the figure is approximately 12 lakhs. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that when the Indian army withdraws there might be a large influx. Well, the Indian army has withdrawn and no influx has been noticed.

Regarding the travel arrangement, permanent arrangements have not yet been finalised. At present they are temporary arrangements which will remain inforce till the 30th June, 1972. These arrangements travel between India and Bangadesh are that Indian national can go to and Bangladesh only after getting the necessary endorsement on their passport, or after securing certificates for travel between India and Bangladesh and the other documents prescribed under the passport rules. They do not require any visa from the Bangladesh authorities. Similarly, the Bangladesh nationals are permitted to enter India only if they possess a duly endorsed passport and the other travel documents prescribed by the Government of Bangladesh. They also do not require any visa from the Indian authorities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My point is slightly defferent. I am not referring to the travel documents of people who are coming for travel purposes and will go

back. I am referring to people who, according to these reports, are being permitted to leave the country for good on the basis of certificate that they are not collaborators.

SHRI K. C. PANT: People who go with these documents would be regarded as authorised people. If they do not possess these documents and they try to cross the border, they would be regarded unauthorised entrants. It is these people whom I have mentioned as 2,000 people who have come over, that is, those without legal authorised valid travel documents.

Apart from this, as my hon. friend knows, some arrangements had been made for trade along the border. I am not referring to that.

Then, there is the question of the citizenship status of those who are remaining in India. As I have said, some have gone back to Bangla Desh. As to what will ultimately happen to them—some of them are women and some are children—that will be considered along with the larger question. Till that time I am not in a position to say as to how many will be regarded as Pakistanis or as Bangla Desh citizens. That is a matter which will have to be gone into along with the larger question.

Then, we have no information of either the members of the Constituent Assembly in Bangla Desh or any clandestine agencies indulging in any corrput practices in securing the migration of non-Bengali Muslims to India.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUBLIC NOTICE RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice No. 53-ITC (PN)/72 dated the 11th April, 1972 regarding Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1972-73 in respect of newspapers and periodicals. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1703/72].

PAPERS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (3)of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964 :—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Export Inspection Council for the year 1967-68 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Export Inspection Council for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Certified Accounts of the Export Inspection Council for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1704/72]

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 924 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Inter-State

Water Disputes Act 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1705/72]

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12 37 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at at its sitting held on the 6th April 1972"

(ii) 'In accordance with the provi sions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Secunderbad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law (Repeal) Bill 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th April, 1972"

(iii) "In accordance with the provi sions of sub rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972, watch was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations and to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following two Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha —

(1) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1972,

(2) The Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments House Rent Control Law (Repeal) Bill 1972

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12 38 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee—

(1) Thirty second Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty fourth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Department of Civil Aviation

(2) Thirty-third Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Eighth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development

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12 38 hrs

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO S Q NO 253 re WAGONS HELD UP FOR MINOR REPAIRS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) On behalf of Shri K Hanumanthaiya, I beg to make the following statement

In reply to part (a) to Starred Question No 253, the following information was given —

Gauge	1970-71	1971-72
Broad Gauge	9193	2864
Metre Gauge	2900	2558
Narrow Gauge	216	199

The correct position is as following —

Gauge	1970-71	1971-72
Broad Gauge	9193	8264
Metre Gauge	2900	2558
Natrow Gauge	216	199

12 39 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1972-73

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR SPEAKER We are now taking up the second stage of discussion of the General Budget

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 58 to 60, 122 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which four hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House, who are desirous of moving their cut motions, may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number and other details as is the practice in the House

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) This is an important subject Four hours are not sufficient to have the opinion of the House

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पाडे (खलीलाबाद) सिचाई और बिजली की मागो पर केवल 4 घन्टे का समय दिया गया है, जब कि यह मसला बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, हर प्रान्त का मसला है, हर कास्टीचूएन्सी का मसला है। इस लिये 4 घन्टे समय बहुत कम है, इस का समय बढाया जाना चाहिये। इस मसले पर हर सदस्य अपने अपने विचार रखना चाहते है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस का समय बढ़वाने की कृपा करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरी बगैर इजाजत के बोल रहे हैं, क्या यह अच्छी बात है? प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो तब आ सकता है जब कि कोई मैटर पेंडिंग हो।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाडे अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। हर ससदीय क्षेत्र का यह मामला है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो को इस पर बोलना है। यदि समय नही बढेगा तो हम लोग कैसे बोल पायेंगे? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA The time allotted is not sufficient This is a very important subject—irrigation and Power—and four hours will not be sufficient... (*Interruption*)

MR SPEAKER The hon Member is an old member Allotment of time is done by the Business Advisory Committee The Business Advisory Commsttee s report and the time allotted are all approved and voted by this House At that time the matter should have been raised and not now We have so many Demands to discuss We have decided that the time allotted should not be either increased or decreased We have considered the matter in detail There is no way out

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे इस पर समय बढाया जाना चाहिए क्योकि यह मसला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इसके सम्बन्ध मे अपने विचार रखना चहेंगे। (व्यवधान)..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू कि इस पर एक घटे का समय और बढा दिया जाये।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे एक घटे का समय बहुत कम होगा।. (व्यवधान)..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय पहले एक घटे का समर्थन कीजिए, बाद मे फिर देखा जायेगा।.. (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय एक तरफ तो सदन ने फैसला किया है अब फिर सदन और क्या चाहता है।. (व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय . फैसला तो कुछ

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

लोगों ने किया है। अब सदन चाहता है कि समय और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री: पटना मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मंत्री महोदय कल जवाब दें और आज दिन भर इसपर बहस होने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अपके सामने वोटिंग के लिए यह रखा गया था और आपने ही यह फैसला किया है।

DEMAND NO. 58. MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,96,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

DEMAND NO. 59 : IRIRGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

MR . SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,78,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 60 : ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,05,83,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973; in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 122 : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,91,79,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973; in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 123 : OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,25,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hoogly) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This Ministry has a very important bearing on the development of the economy of the country. But it has failed to man itself with sufficient foresight, resources and funds to cope with the situation as it demanded.

There had been plethora of words, promises and meetings and also eulogy for targeted achievements, but the real increase in irrigation potential stands far below the requirements, not catching upto 50 per cent of the required annual potential. And in generation of electricity India keeps itself at the lowest of rung among the countries of the world. I do not accuse the Minister in charge for this. But this foreshadows a gloomy political future when the Government does not feel the urgency to allocate more funds to this Department. Instead of giving it top-most priority, the Government goes in for more and more allocation of funds for police and military

expenditure. It has now become a question of changing the present set-up of the Government in spite of tall promises of bringing in socialism and 'Garibi Hatao' slogans of the Government.

Coming to the specific projects taken over, the performance of the Ministry is very bad in my State—West Bengal. The Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric project is a complete failure, leading to wastage of several crores of rupees of public funds. The development of this area is being retarded due to power shortage. Now, practically there is no electricity in North Bengal particularly in Malda and Darjeeling district which is a backward area. No industry either big or small is having any scope for developmet there. The development of electricity is very very important in this region. May I ask what steps the Government is taking to improve the power supply position in North Bengal ?

In Kansabati project 15 years have passed ; still it is incomplete, though the project was to have been completed in 10 years creating an irrigation potential of 10 lakh acres. The irrigation potential now stands at only 3 lakh acres or so. Now, I want to draw your attention to the criminal negligence of the Government to deal with the flood problem of lower Damodar region in West Bengal causing tremendous loss to life and property almost annually in the region.

The DVC is under the control of this Ministry and it has completely failed to solve the problem—since the very inception of DVC. Floods in West Bengal, particularly in trans-Damodar basin (Arumbagh and Khanakul in Hooghly, Khandoghosh in Burdwan, Udaynarayanpure, Amta, Bagnam in Howrah District) has become an annual feature. Every year at the time of the monsoon when these areas are flooded, the State Government squarely blames the DVC and the DVC readily denies the charges.

The DVC with its attendate objectives was primarily constructed to control the floods. For this purpose, eight dams were to be constructed as per the suggestion of the original planners. Subsequently, only four dams were constructed. With only four dams, DVC, was from the very beginning unable to contain the entire rain fall in the upper catchment area during the monsoon, As such during heavy rainfall excess water in the dams has to be released causing unavoidable flood in trans-Damodar basin. Thus, DVC has become a source of recurrent, continuous and perpetual man-made flood in this region. This is created by the man-made contrivances. The most astonishing part of this is that specialists in the Irrigation Department both at the central and State level now admit that this could have been avoided at the very outset. Mr Rao, when he had been to West Bengal in 1971, frankly admitted that the original Central planners were directly responsible for this. He admits that the canalisation of the Damodar which had been envisaged along with the reservoir is the only solution to provide relief in this area.

According to Mr Rao, this entire scheme will require Rs. 14 crores. He further says in his report that "the entire scheme will have to be completed in a period of 3-4 years to avoid annual damage and suffering". But, in spite of promises from the Irrigation Minister, the Finance and Planning Ministers to allocate the programmed sum, a sum of below Rs. 90 lakhs only has been sanctioned last year...

MR. SPEAKER : You can make reference to your papers but not read the speech.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK :.....instead of Rs. 4 crores. This kind of spending in dribbles will not solve any problem. That is known to everyone.

Most astonishingly while the planners in the Government knew of this defect in DVC throughout the period of construction and process of completion of DVC, the people of this region had been allowed to suffer for long fifteen years.

Floods after floods have ravaged this area causing considerable damage. May I ask of the Minister whether the Rs. 14 crores which is programmed will be spent 3-4 years as envisaged by him ? Why allocation of only Rs. 75 lakhs last year instead of Rs. 4 crores as envisaged ? A

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

positive answer must come from the Minister

Further Sir can the Minister assure us that the canalisation of the Damodar that is embankments on Mundeswari and excavation of rivers in this region will solve this problem ? I have other reports to the contrary Expert engineers opine that the four dams which have been constructed in the first phase are designed to moderate peak load of 6 50 lakhs cusecs to 2 50 lakhs cusecs at Durgapur including a contribution of 90 000 cusecs from the uncontrolled catchment below the dams The flood storage capacity in the four dams as constructed is 1 510 m ac ft of which 78 m ac ft is only available for flood moderation As such only 50% of the flood reserve is available for flood moderation in the DVC system And with such an insignificant flood reserve capacity, it is hardly possible to moderate a flood of reasonable magnitude not to speak of the big flood of the order of 1 million cusecs

If this aspect is not seen in proper perspective and more stress is laid on the carrying capacity of the channels in the lower area a dangerous consequence may follow Construction of the embankments to provide for a capacity of 2 50 000 cusecs would bring in a false sense of security in the mind of the people of the locality, as, without proper provision of the flood reserves in the dams the releases would certainly go beyond this figure which might bring disaster to this area Secondly, without periodical silt clearance the maintaining of the carrying capacity of the channels will be impossible

So, I think, Mr Rao must think twice before pouring such vast amounts in the canalisation process without examining the question of increasing the flood reserve capacity of the DVC, by considering the question of acquisition of unrequired lands in DVC at Maithon and Panchet Reservoirs before all other problems are tackled in the lower areas

I have got reports that the Expert Body meeting in January, 1970 did recommend as follows —

> "Top priority must be given to simultaneous acquisition of additional lands in Maithon and Panchet reservoirs and improvement of river and drainage works in lower valley for quick disposal of flood water "

I do not know why the Minister is not considering the question of increasing the flood reserves of Maithan and Panchet Dam by further acquisition of unacquired lands there ? May I have a positive answer ?

Sir it is not impossible for the Minister to understand that without augumenting the flood reserve at the upper dams by simply constructing embankments along Mandeswari he is taking a great risk In case the flood releases go above 2 50 000 cusecs as calculated and which is inevitable in every 5 or 10 years the entire embankment may give way thus creating a great disaster like Jalpaiguri in North Bengal

So, special attention must be given to acquire lands in Bihar for expansion of flood reserves at Maithon and Panchet rivers

Sir, regarding sea erosion in Kerala, unlike the other States in the country, sea erosion is a problem peculiar to Kerala which has a coastline of about 560 km of which as mush as 320 km are exposed to continuous ravages of the sea and require protection if valuable land is to be saved I think Government must give special attention to tackle this problem A lot of allegation of malpractices favouritism etc came in the papers about the Kuttgadi Irrigation Project in Kerala a major project there I hope the Government will go into this matter thoroughly

Now, coming to Cauvery water dispute, I wish to say that this dispute over the use of Cauvery water concerns three States, that is Tamilnadu, Kerala and Mysore The affected part of Kerala was part of Madras State then As such that State is also interested in the Cauvery Project under such conditions, the water of the convey system must be justly and equitably distributed between these three States and I think for this purpose the Central Government must call a Meeting of the representatives of the three States so that a proper, just and equitable

system could be evolved for the distribution of the Cauvery waters.

With these words, I oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to meve :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make full financial provisions for the completin of Western Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan canal Projects during the Fourth Plan period (5)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of Central Government in accepting the responsibility for completing Western Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan canals (6)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement irrigation-cum-flood control project in Adhbara group of rivers in Bihar (7)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to bring electricity supply in North Bihar at the level of the entire country and South Bihar (8)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity of electrifying the Northern parts of Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar bordering Nepal (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for extending the embankments of river Kamala in Bihar beyond Jai Nagar upto Mirchaiya in Nepal (10)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of constructing embankments over river Dhanus-Bagmati in Darbhanga district of Bihar as part of Irrigation-cum-flood control scheme (11)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of extending the western embankment of river Kosi, in Biroul, Ghanshyampur Blocks of Darbhanga district in Bihar (12)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry and Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of simultaneous and immediate acquisition of land for and digging of the Western Kosi canal in Nepalese and Indian territories (13)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for making full financial prosions for completing the Western Kosi canal during the Fourth Plan period (14)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for providing hydel project as part of the Western Kosi Canal (15)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for connecting Jogiara-Kamsaul-Bisfi-Ounsi, Jogiara-Bharwara-Atarbel, Kamsaul-Hariharpur-Darbhanga with electric lines in Bihar (16)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shri Bhogedra Jha]

[Need for connecting Banipatti-Harlakhi Shaharght-Madhawapur with electric lines in Da bhanga district of Bihar (17)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need for connecting Raj Nagar-Babubarahi-Loukaha Ladania with electric lines in Darbhanga district of Bihar (18)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for providing electric lines on river Khiroi in the district of Darbhanga in Bihar (19)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need of conneting Harlakhi Jai Nagar in Darbhanga district of Bihar with electric lines (20)]

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) I beg to move

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Undesirable proposal of a storage reservoir on the Brahmam at Rengali (30)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Desirability of more provision for rural electrification in the Eastern region of the country particulaly, Orissa (31)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Desirability of giving clearance to the Upper Indravati project (32)].

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Desirability of fixing a weather forecast radar station for the Orissa coast to detect cyclons (33)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Undesirability of the suggestion of the Irrigation Commission to empower the Centre to mediate on inter-state river water disputes, in place of article 262 of the Constitution (34)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Desirability of making the Mahanadi navigable from Naraj to Dholpur (35)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Urgency of dredging the mouth of Chilka for free flow of flood water (36)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100.

[Urgency of dredging the mouth of Dhamra for free flow of flood water of the Brahmani (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for early completion of the Rajasthan Canal (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100.

[Desirability of setting up a joint commission of the Ganges and Brahmaputra with Bangladesh Government (39)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to formulate and implement an integrated irrigation scheme for the entire country (40)].

That the Damand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to provide adequate assistance to States for implementing rural electrification programmes successfully (41)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to formulate and implement an integrated flood control scheme for the entire country (44)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect erosion affected villages in Bihar (44)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to rehabilitate the residents of erosion affected villages in Bihar (46)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in implementation of Subarna Rekha Project in Bihar (47)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Laxity in the implementation of Sakri River Project in Bihar (48)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement soon the Punpun River Irrigation and flood control project for providing irrigation facilities in Patna and Gaya districts of Bihar (49)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigrtion and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement Fatuha-Bakhtiarpur Mokameh Tal Project of Patna district (50)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for the rehabilitation of the erosion affected villagers of the areas in Diara of Maner and Danapur police stations in Patna district (51)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect the place named Mansi in Bihar from erosion (52)].

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to fix uniform rates of electricity for the entire country and to reduce the existing rates (53)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in implementing the Western Kosi river project (54)].

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce an effective flood control scheme in order to save Bihar flood ravages (55)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to tame the Ganga, the Pun Pun, the Gandak, the Kosi the Kamla, the Balan and the Sone rivers with a view to protecting Bihar from floods (56)]

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to formulate a scheme for utilizing the Ganga water for irrigation purposes (57)]

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Laxity in providing funds for the completion of the Gandak irrigation project (58)]

That the Demand under the Head Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Delay in the implementation of the Sone and Koli river schemes (59)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Slow pace of progress of the electrification scheme for the villages of Bihar (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to extend the electrification scheme to the flood affected areas of Bihar (61)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to provide special finacial assistance to the Bihar Electricity Borad to over-come their financial difficulty (62)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes by Rs 100,

[Need to reduce the rate of electricty in Bihar (63)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to set up the proposed thermal power station at Katihar (64)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to undo the decision to shift the proposed Katihar thermal power station to a place in West Bengal named Malda and to set up separate thermal power stations at both the places (65)]

That the Demand under the Head Electricity Schemes be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to increase the *per capita* consumption of electricity in North Bihar (66)]

MR SPEAKER The cut motions are also before the House

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakour) Mr Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me for participating in the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

It is a peculiar coincidence that I have to speak at a time when you have already creaetd a climate for immadiate action by Government to eradicate poverty, when you inaugurated on April 8, the seminar organised by the national forum You had rightly said that the Government and planners should make all afforts to banish poverty from the country How is this possible ? What, are the measures to be taken for this ? This is always a matter of controversy and needs radical thinking by all at the helm of affairs in the country It was also heartening to note that Government were taking measures to wipe out poverty

MR SPEKER The hon Member should not read out from the written speech.

SHRI NARSING NARAIN PANDEY : No, Sir, I am not reading out. It was also heartening to note that Government were taking measures to wipe out poverty and illiteracy. Sir, I belong to an area in UP which is predominantly poor and poverty-stricken. The hon. Minister of Planning, Shri C. Subramniam has been telling that the Planning Commission had worked out a particular strategy that would remove poverty by the end of the Sixth Plan. The strategy, as I understand it, aims at increasing the production of essentials by intensive irrigation and also by generating power. Going by present consumption standards, about 220 million population out of 500 million are living below the poverty line. To fight this war on poverty, science and modern technology should also be involved in the war to give a scientific basis to our irrigation and power development plans.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can speak without reading out his speech.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDAY : I am speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : Just a little lapse in allowing one member to read out has created difficulty for me in the case of others also. I am pretty sure that the hon. Member can speak without reading out his speech.

SHRI NARSINGH NARIN PANDAY : I am speaking.

13 hrs.

As far as the power position in the country is concerned, the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power has said that the total shortage in the country is based on the actual demand of 10 to 15 million units a day or a capacity of one million k.w. If the suppressed growth of load is taken into account, the shortage will be even more. It is also mentioned that UP is getting power from Madhya Pradesh and the northern region as a whole is very much short of power. It is a universally agreed principle that abundant supply of energy forms the most decisive factor in the economic development of the country. It is also a fact that the *per capita* consumption of electricity is regarded as the popular index of the progress of a nation and the standard of living of its people. The rapid growth of agricultural and industrial development is dependent on the availability of adequate and reliable power supply. It is, therefore, essential that the highest priority has to be given to the power sector in our developing economy. The proposed decade plan chalked out by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power visualises the growth in the installed generating capacity up to 52 million k.w. by 1980-81. In this, the share of UP is for erecting 1600 MW by 1980-81. This capacity includes the setting up of a thermal power station with a capacity of two units of 110 MW each at Gorakhpur in my constituency. In this connection, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has to pursue the State Electricity Boards for expediting the submission of project reports so as to get them cleared by the Planning Commission. I therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to expedite the scheme at Gorakhpur for early commissioning of the unit.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after the lunch recess. How much time would the hon. Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : About half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Shall I call him at 5 P.M.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Minister may reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have to go by the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. I will call the Minister at 5.30 P. M.

13.01. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

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MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—*Contd*

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Sir, I was requesting the Minister to instal two thermal power stations at Gorakhpur as proposed as this would help in removing the imbalance of power distribution in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh Not only is this the only problem created Another problem that is created is in respect of the greatest industry of Uttar Pradesh which is the power loom industry All subsidy made to Uttar Pradesh by the Electricity Board has arbitrarily been withdrawn I would request the hon Minister kindly to go through it and see that it is restored

About irrigation, thanks to modern technology, Indian agriculture has made a very impressive gain in recent years In foodgrains particularly there has been a phenomenal increase in production For the first time in recent history the country no longer needs to buy food from abroad Heartening as this is it has unfortunately created in this country a sense of complacency which could be dangerous Indian agriculture on the whole continues to be a gamble on the monsoons It can hardly be otherwise in a situation where less than a quarter of the total cultivated area is under assured irrigation the rest depending on the rain gods who have been generally merciful in the last four years But it would be patently unwise to count on this run of luck A country wide network of irrigation which provides the farmer with the required quantity of water at the right time is vitally necessary for real and lasting progress in agriculture How the country should go about this urgent and colossal task has been comprehensively and competently discussed by the Irrigation Commission in the first part of its three volume report which was presented to Parliament the other day The last such review, if I may say so, was made as early as 1901 when everything was so entirely different The Commission's report is significant also because it takes a broad and long term view of the problem Although discussing such subjects like provision of rural roads, markets, warehousing and research facilities may seem irrelevant here, these are all related aspects of the same larger problem of modernising the agricultural sector

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is not your maiden speech, I believe

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY I am consulting my notes, Sir

According to the Commission's report the total irrigation potential in the country is of the order of 81 million hectares or double the present irrigated area Going by the projection made by the population experts, the Irrigation Commission assumes that India's population will increase by 65 per cent to 900 million by the end of the century The food and fibre requirements would also increase by 100 per cent because of the likely rise in living standards Extensive cultivation has to be done and the Ccommission roughly estimates that the suggested development of irrigation facilities over the next thirty years will cost about ten thousand croes This is no doubt a staggering amount But to postpone action in this vital field may perhaps prove costlier in the end

Lastly I draw the attention of the hon Minister to three programmes which are very vital for UP and request that they must be given priority First is the atomic power station in the northern region which he proposes to instal What has happened to that ? Where will it be located ? Has any decision been taken about this ?

The second is the Jalkundi project on river Rapti Every year there is a colossal loss of Rs 100 crores in the districts of Eastern U P What has happened to this ? Lastly, I request the hon Minister to tell the House what measures he is taking to control Rapti, Ghagra and other rivers of the eastern U P which are creating havoc in eastern U P and causing damage to the extent of crores of rupees every year to the exchequer and flooding the countryside I request him to expedite action on these matters

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत मुख्यत तीन काम आते हैं, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई योजनायें और विद्युत उत्पा-

दन। सरकारी आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि इस विभाग ने सरकार के अन्य विभागों की अपेक्षा अधिक अच्छा और प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। फिर भी देश की समस्याओं और आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिस तेज़ रफ्तार से यह काम होना चाहिए था, उस से वह नहीं हो पाया है।

आज हमारे देश मे 38 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि खेती-लायक है, लेकिन अभी तक उस के केवल एक-चौथाई भाग मे सिंचाई हो पाई है। सरकार ने जो बड़ी योजनायें लागू की हे, उन में ऐसी ग़लतिया हो रही है, जिन के कारण उन योजनाओ से पैदा होने वाली क्षमता का सही इस्तेमाल नही होता है।

उदाहरण स्वरूप बिहार की गंडक योजना का खर्च शुरू में 56 करोड रुपये आंका गया था, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ते बढते 120 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर चला गया है। मन्त्री महोदय वहां गये थे और उन के अभियन्ताओं ने उन्हें बताया था कि उस में दस लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई की क्षमता है, लेकिन कलक की बात यह है कि 80 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी उस से केवल पचास हज़ार एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो रही है और बाकी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है इस का क्या कारण है? वहां पर वाटर वर्क्स और फील्ड चैनल बनाने का काम बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है। वास्तव मे संविद सरकार के बाद गडक योजना का सारा काम कछुए की रफ्तार से चल रहा है उस में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है और इस बात का कोई अहसास नहीं है कि देश की सिंचाई की आवश्यता को देखते हुए तेज़ रफ्तार से काम किया जाना चाहिए।

बागमती योजना की भी वही हालत है। वहां भी काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। स्थिति यह है कि वहां सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर की बहाली के लिए छः महीने तक विचार होता रहा और अन्य कर्मचारियों की बहाली अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है।

आप जानते है कि बिहार में बागमती, कमला बालान और कोसी नदियां बिहार के लिए वरदान भी है और अभिशाप भी। कोसी योजना को लीजिए। उस के सम्बन्ध में जैन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 137 पर कहा गया है—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं:

> "However, we note with concern that after seven years of the opening of the canal, the irrigation in the kharif season in the year 1970-71 was 0.12 hectares against 0.32 million hectares envisaged in the project report. We suggest the matter should be examined."

कोसी नहर के काम की स्थिति कुम्भकर्णी नीद की तरह है। यद्यपि इस बारे मे नेपाल से समझौता हो गया है, लेकिन पता नही, क्यो पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का काम नही हो रहा है।

सिंचाई योजनाओं से जो क्षमता प्राप्त हो रही है पानी के जमाव के कारण उस का इस्तेमाल नही हो रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय चम्पारन गये थ। वह जानते है कि वाटर-लागिंग के कारण गंडक नहर का पानी की क्षमता का इस्तमाल नही हो रहा है। खेतों मे पानी जमा है। किसान खेती करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को सिंचाई की सुविधायें नही मिल रही है। गडक योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक समस्या यह भी है कि वहा पर ड्रेनेज स्कीम साल से पड़ी हुई है और कोई काम नही हो रहा है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि पानी का जो जमाव हो गया है, उस का निकास नहीं हो रहा है।

छपरा और दूसरे इलाकों मे, जहां गंडक नहर का काम हो रहा है, किसानों के खेत काट दिये गये हैं, लेकिन उन को मालगुज़ारी देनी पड़ रही है और वे तबाह हो रहे हैं। सरकार की नौकरशाही की शिथिलता के कारण सारा काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

यह सरकार समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को मानती है, जिसके अनुसार काम के अनुसार दाम मिल ा है। यह देखा गया है कि ऐसे अभियता है, जो अच्छा काम करते है, लेकिन उन को प्रोत्साहन नही दिया जाता है और जो अभियता चाटुकारिता करते है, जो घूस लेते है और मत्रियो की सेवा करते है, उन का प्रोमोनश होता है। मत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें कि गडक योजना मे ऐसा हो रहा है।

हमारे देश मे सतही पानी और भूमिगत पानी के भडार का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल नही हो रहा है। पिछले बीस, पच्चीस वर्षो मे ऐसा कोई इनटेग्रेटिड प्लान नही बनाया गया है कि जमीन के ऊपर और भीतर के पानी का सही ढग से इस्तेमाल हो सके। अगर ऐसा किया जाये, तो देश की पचास फीसदी भूमि सिचाई मे आ सकती है।

आप जानते है कि बिहार, बगाल, आसाम, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान ऐसे इलाके है, जहा भूमिगत पानी का काफी भडार है। लेकिन उस के सही इस्तेमाल के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नही किया गया है। अगर राजस्थान मे भूमिगत पानी का सिचाई के लिए सही इस्तेमाल किया जाये, ता राजस्थान का डेजर्ट एक लहलहाता हुआ उद्यान बन सकता है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस तरफ ध्यान नही दिया है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि सतही पानी और भूमिगत पानी दोनो क सही इस्तेमाल के लिए सयुक्त योजना बनाई जाये। बिहार मे 10,895 एकड़ खेती-लायक भूमि मे से केवल 2,011 हजार एकड भूमि मे सही जल सिचाइ होती है।

सतही पानी और भूमिगत पानी के प्रयोग का आपस मे सम्बन्ध है। मत्री महोदय खुद एक बड़े इजीनियर है। वह जानते हैं कि अगर संयुक्त योजना बना कर सतही पानी और भूमिगत पानी का सही ढग से इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो देश को कितना लाभ हो सकता है।

नहरो मे सिल्ट जमा हो जाने की समस्या भी पैदा हो गई है। कोसी नहर मे भी सिल्ट की समस्या पैदा हो गई है और अन्य नहरो मे भी यही स्थिति है। सिल्ट को हटाने का काम तेजी से नही हो रहा है, जिस के कारण क्षमता का ठीक इस्तेमाल नही हो पाता है।

बडी और मध्यम सिचाई योजनाओ के साथ साथ लघु सिचाई योजनाओ की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। अनएम्पलायमेट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे साफ तौर पर बताया है कि लघु सिचाई योजनाओ के द्वारा भूमिगत पानी का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और उसके साथ साथ बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने मे भी मदद मिल सकती है। उस रिपोर्ट म बताया गया है कि इस प्रकार दस लाख अनस्किल्ड लोगो और लगभग एक लाख स्किल्ड लोगो को काम दिया जा सकता है।

आज हालत यह है के हर एक राज्य की अपनी अपनी लघु सिचाई योजनाये है, लेकिन उन के लिए फड नही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि लघु सिचाई योजनाओ क सम्बन्ध मे एक स्नाकिक ढग से काम हो रहा है। खास तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है और उस ने राज्य सरकारो के साथ मिल कर जल के भडार को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कोई योजना नही बनाई है।

इन योजनाओ को लागू करने में एक कठिनाई यह है कि उन पर कोई जनवादी नियत्रण नही है। ये योजनायें कुछ बड़े बड़े अफ़सरो के मातहत चलाई जाती है। इस लिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि जो भी योजना चालू की जाये, समय समय पर उस की देखभाल और समीक्षा के लिए उस क्षेत्र के एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० की एक समिति हो।

बड़ी नदियों को एक दूसरे के साथ मिलने की बात भी सोची जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से जो कमीशन आया था, उस की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिली होगी। इन योजनाओं को लागू करने मे तेजी लाई जाये।

और तेजी लाने के लिए ऐसी योजनाएं है गण्डक योजना है, कोसी योजना है, ऐसी ही दूसरे इलाकों की योजनाएं है, राजस्थान कैनाल है, उन को एक राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप मे केन्द्र के कंट्रोल मे ले कर पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

देश के समस्त जल-भंडार का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और उस के जरिए। लघु सिंचाई योजना तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं को लागू करने की दिशा मे कोशिश कीजिए। साथ ही बिहार मे पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के कार्यों को जब कि नेपाल से आप का समझौता हो चुका है, आरम्भ कर के तेजी से उसे पूरा कीजिए।

ऐसे ही मार्थ कोयल, ऊपरी सोन नहर योजना, डागमर्रा योजना पुनपुन नदी स्कीम आदि बिहार की अन्य योजनाओं को जो बिहार सरकार ने आप के पास भेजी है, लीजिए, उन के ऊपर विचार कीजिए और उन को पूरा करने की दिशा मे कार्य कीजिए।

अन्तरराज्यीय जल-विवाद जो पैदा हो जाते है, जैसे मैसूर और तामिलनाडु का विवाद है, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश का विवाद चल रहा है, इन को समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाइए। इस के लिए रिवर बैसिन प्रोजेक्ट को लागू किया जाय जिस के जरिए से भिन्न भिन्न नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना है तो यह विवाद अपने आप खत्म हो जाएंगे।

बाढ़ के सिलसिले मे हिन्दुस्तान एक क्रानिक रोगी हो चुका है। आसाम बिहार, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, केरल इन तमाम इलाकों मे हर साल बाढ़ आती है। पार साल का ही हिसाब लगाया जाय तो 624 करोड रुपये की बरबादी हुई है। लेकिन बाढ नियंत्रण के लिए जो भी कम किया गया है उस से कामयाबी नही मिली है। आप जानते है उडीसा में तूफान से कितनी भारी क्षति हुई थी। हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के युद्ध मे उतने आदमी नहीं मरे होंगे जितने उडीसा के इस तूफान मे मर गए। इसी तरह से केरल सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी मांगे आई है। उन्होंने बाढ नियंत्रण और बिजली की बहुत सी योजनाएं भेजी है। अभी तक वह योजनाएं खटाई मे पडी हुई है। आप ने उस पर ध्यान नही दिया है, उन के ऊपर भी ध्यान दीजिए।

गंगा, बूढी गण्डक बागमती, कमला इन नदियो से बिहार मे बाढ आती है। इन नदियों के कटाव से भारी क्षति हो रही है। पार साल आप खुद चम्पारन गए थे तो आप ने कहा था कि चम्पारन जिले के धनहा क्षेत्र मे बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी के कटाव से कितनी भयकर क्षति हुई है, आप ने आश्वासन दिया था उस की पूर्ति के लिए। तो इस कटाव को रोकने की योजना को दिल से लागू करना चाहिए।

विद्युतीकरण के मामले मे भी आप का काम बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है यद्यपि आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे बताया है कि इस का उत्पादन 2.3 मिलियन किलोवाट से बढ़ कर 16.4 मिलियन किलोवाट हो चुका है लेकिन फिर भी देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस मामले मे प्रगति धीमी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में पर कैपिटा बिजली का कन्जम्पशन 91 यूनिट प्रति व्यक्ति है किन्तु बिहार मे यह बहुत ही कम है और उत्तरी बिहार मे यह केवल 13 यूनिट है। उत्तरी बिहार मे हमेशा बिजली का अभाव रहता है। इस लिए मैं कहूंगा कि आपने उत्तरी बिहार मे एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए जो वादा किया है उस की पूर्ति की दिशा मे ठोस कदम उठाइए।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

अन्तिम बात-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण के लिए जो आप ने रुपया दिया है वह अपर्याप्त है। उस में काम बहुत ढिलाई से हो रहा है। उस दिशा में काम कीजिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से हो तो उन के जरिए से काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। गांवों में नए नए उद्योग धन्धे खुलेंगे और ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्री का विकास होगा। इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से होना चाहिए। जो भी रुपया आप ने इस के लिए राज्य सरकारों की दिया है उस की देखभाल होनी चाहिए कि वह सही ढंग से इस काम के लिए खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have a very tight time schedule. If members do not keep to the time schedule, then we will be faced with a difficult situation. From the Congres side we have 14 members and even if I give ten minutes each it will come to 2 hours 20 minutes excluding the Minister. So, that will not be possible. I would request the Congress members not to take more than ten minutes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have chosen to speak on these grants because I believe that if you are really to achieve sicialism in your country the main stream of socialist objectives lies in this Ministry, namely, the Ministry of Irrigation and power. It was Gurudev Tagore who said in his poem, which we have taken as our national anthem: *Vindhya Himachal Yamuna Ganga, Uchhal Jaladhitaranga.* It was Rishi Bankim Chandra who said in another revolutionary poem: *sujalam suflam malayaja sheetalam.*

Apart from the poetic style and diction, the ultimate objective was the manifestation of scientific life, to see the modern fertilised India. Ultimately, it means the development of green India. But, unfortunately, the twentyfifth year of freedom has passed and still the poor peasants of our country look unto us and at the sky in summer and spring and wonder how they will cultivate their land for the green revolution which we have committed ourselves to in our election manifesto and election meetings.

I would like to highlight some specific problems to the Ministry without going into details. I have seen the report of the Ministry and I congratulate the Minister for the great performance that he has so far shown within this short time. But in spite of all these things I should say that this is the only Ministry which could confuse the people for time long, for generation after generation, without giving any product. The emotional Indian people particularly may be deceived and confused for long time. Nobody knows when the story would be ended.

It is a basic and important thing that for more employment we want more industry, whether urban industry or agro industry, and for more industry we need more electricity, more power. It was great Lenin who, immediately after the revolution in the Soviet Union, first brought the entire country under modern electrification. The Ministry has divided the entire activity of the power programme in various departments. If I cite the names of the departments, without going into the merits of it, easily the people would be confused. The basic thing is to create generators of energy either in the rural sector or in the urban sector. For that the various departments are the Central Electrical Authority, the Regional Electricity Boards, the Central Electricity Board, the Rural Electrification Corporation and the State Electricity Boards. If people want to know at a glance about the development of power, easily the Ministry can say, "We are doing something. Through the Central Electricity Authority we are negotiating with the States; through the Central Electricity Board we are developing energy; through the Rural Electrification Corporation we are going into the merits whether electricity is really needed in the rural areas." All the information can be palatably placed before any seminar or before the House or Members of Parliament or before the people of India outside Parliament.

But what is the necessity of these departments without going into the priority? The priority is that we need electricity in the rural sector immediately for agro-based industries and for modern agriculture. The second priority is that we need electricity for modern industry. For the two, we require the cooperation of the State Governments, research and everything. But we do not settle the priority as to from what point we shall start Shall we start either from the rural point of Bihar or UP or from the urban point of Tamil Nadu or Kerala? They have cited in the report some surplus States and we are happy for that, but we do not say what immediate measures can be taken for those States which are suffering from want of power.

I am not accusing the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao. He is a great individual to implement his ideas. I am grateful to him. But I can assure you that this sort of thing cannot come unless the personnel of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power go faster than the stream of the rivers They are compiling the entire objectives of the people and putting them in files. I wrote three or four letters and in three or four months they did not even bother to answer them. They refer sometimes to the Corporation; the Corporation refers to the Board and when the Board refers to the State Government, the bulb is fused perhaps. So, this is the position of power. I request the hon. Minister to set immediately the priority of power both in the urban sector and in the rural sector.

As for West Bengal, north Bengal is suffering from power. I know, there are many problems because of which you cannot immediately instal power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If they suffer from power then they have too much of it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: No; that power we have got, unfortunately sucking the power from other political sources.

I propose some specific ideas before the Ministry. One is installation of additional generator unit of 120 MW at Bendel Thermal Power station to supply power to the entire Calcutta industrial complex and the other is 2X200 MG in Kolaghat to supply power to the Haldia complex. The scheduled proposal already decided by the Ministry for north Bengal which is supposed to be done at Dalkhula should immediately be done, which the Minister has assured so many times to the people of Bengal.

Regarding irrigation, I would like to stress two important things. One is the Lower Damodar Project which has been highlighted in the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power many times. But yet nothing has been done and, for years, thousands of acres of cultivable land are still not cultivated in that part of Bengal. The Minister has assured that as soon as the Planning Commission approves it, they will start action. I hope, the Planning Commission will approve it immediately and the Ministry will take note of it.

The West Mograhat Drainage Scheme which has also been accepted by the Ministry and still kept pending for the approval of the Planning Commission may also help us adequately in the cultivation of land in that place.

The only thing which is not in the list of the Ministry's Report is the Suwarna Rekha Embankment Scheme. On 25th March last, at an organisational level, we started a movement, "back to the village" movement. Personally, I have seen, in Gopivallabhpur, in Midnapur district, which is the first spot of Naxalite movement there. The good navigable river Sawarna Rekha is following on the two sides of Gopivallabhpur. The poor peasants, in spite of their cultivable lands on doth the sides, look at the sky in summer. They told me that if the Ministry, if the Government, take immediate initiative to channelise the entire water from Suwarna Rekha to cultivate land on both sides, about 5000 to 10,000 acres of land can be cultivated. That particular position is on the border of Orissa, Bengal and Bihar. Not a single State Government takes interest to look after the problem there. So, these poor peasants get angry and the extrmists took an opportunity to create agitation there.

I personally request the hon. Minister, without depending on the department per-

[Shri Pruja Ranjan Das Munsi]

sonnel, to take suggestions of some non-governmental consultative committee, of those persons who are interested to dedicate their own experience to the nation without any salary, and to go into this matter directly or authorise some persons to directly look after these things and give priority accordingly so that apart from waiting at the mercy of the bureaucracy, the Minister can feel the pulse of the poor peasants of India and finalise the schemes of irrigation here and there.

As regards flood control, every year, we find that floods are increasing. Last time, it was in U.P., Bihar and Bengal. I do not know what will be this year. More than Rs. 500 crores are spent for the relief works in flood affected areas of either Bengal or Bihar or U.P. The Ministry has rightly said in their Report that they are taking some serious steps to improve the situation.

In this connection, I would suggest, let us have a survey and find out the reasons for such floods whether it is Teesta or Mahanadi or Kosi. As soon as we find out the reason or the source of flood, let us immediately start separate schemes and a separate planning body for that flood point so that, ultimately, we can find out other reasons behind floods which can be taken care of in other places. I congratulate the Ministry for taking some measures for flood control. They have taken some good steps in three or four States and the capacity they have shown is more than enough. I should not blame theme.

With these words, I would like to conclude, once again with a request that unless the Ministry of Irrigation and Power take a final lead to bring socialist objectives of our country, I apprehend that, in spite of our speeches and words in Parliament, this Parliament may be in future not the room of parliamentarians but the real fort of rebel peasants. I request the hon. Minister to consider the importance of thig particular Ministry and take it seriously.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

I have carefully gone through the Report submitted before the House, and I find little change between the report of the last year and that of this year. The Report of this yaar as well as that of last year informs this House that there is a ten-year Plan for irrigation and another ten-year Plan for power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, a veteran engineer, whether in the annual Plan for 1972-73, any part of this Plan has been included. I would request the hon. Minister to give a fuller and complete answer to this question.

On page 6 of the Report, it is said:

> "It is proposed to cover 20,000 Harijan Bastis during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.5 crores."

After 25 years, since the attainment of independence, we are planning for electrification of 20,000 Harijan slum areas at a cost of Rs. 5 crores!

On page 79 of the Report it is said:

> "Out of the funds of Rs. 50 lakhs provided to the Rural Electrification Corporation in December, 1971, for electrification of Harijan Bastis, schemes for an estimated cost of Rs. 49.29 lakhs have already been sanctioned for electrification of 1,043 Bastis in the States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat Rajasthan and Mysore."

on an average, it works out to 120 villages per State. For this they have allocated about Rs. 5 crores. As this fantastically low rate, I do not know how long it would take to cover the entire 20,000 villages. A minimum of at least 20 years are necessary to cover this project. And what is the guarantee that the number of villages will not increase ? How can one presume that the number of rural areas will remain the same ?

It is also stated that a scheme of rural engineering survey has been launched and a sum of Rs. 6.24 crores has been earmarked to cover 26,000 villages. Nearly 550 survey teams have been set up. All these years we have been spending crores and crores of rupees without any such surveys.

Has anybody made any rough estimate as to how many decades will it take to cover all these villages ?

It is given in the Report itself that every year the Minister of the Department as well as the officials go abroad. In the year 1971-72 our Minister toured Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Ethiopia, Nairobi, Nepal, Ceylon, etc. The Secretary of the Ministry visited Sweden, Britain, Canada, Nigeria, USSR, Norway, Australia and France. The amount spent on these trips would be more than what was spent for Harijan Bastis, *i.e.* Rs. 5 crores.

In 18 years, from 1953 to 1970, on an average, annually, Rs. 98 crores have been incurred due to floods. In the year 1971 the figure has gone up to Rs. 627.64 crores. In orissa, last year, about 7.000 persons lost their lives due to cyclone. What is the amount ear-marked for the Fourth five Year Plan for this purpose alone ? It is only a meagre and petty amount of Rs. 183.32 crores. The amount ear-marked for the First Plan was Rs. 13.21 crores, Second Plan-Rs. 48.06 crores and the Third Plan Rs. 82.09 crores. For the year 1972-73 the figure is just a pittance, a mere Rs. 28.91 crores. In the year 1971 we have spent about Rs. 627.64 crores due to floods. We are ear-marking only Rs. 28.91 crores for this year. Is there any justification for it ? Have we become efficient overnight to prevent floods or have any astrologers patronised by our Minister given a forecast that there would be no floods ? Why not we go in for efficient and sophisticated cyclone warning electronic equipment ?

As regards irrigation, we have not fully exploited our resources. We are building dams, who will undertake construction of subsidiary canals ? Quite often dispute arises as to who is to undertake this job ? There is a perennial problem. Our rivers dry up quickly, but such problems keep coming perennially. Will this proposed great ten year plan solve this problem ? It is stated on page 31 :

> "During the year (upto December 1971) 48 new projects and 6 revised project estimates were received for examination from the State Governments. On completion of examination, 20 project reports revised estimates were processed for clearance by the Planning Commission."

Which of these twenty are likely to be accepted by the Planning Commission ? That is not known at all.

If we see page 38, we will find that whatever the points that were mentioned in the last year's report are repeated here and I do not know if in the years to come they will be repeating the same thing without taking any action.

The National Water Grid proposes the linking of the Ganges with Kaveri. Here, I want to make a brief mention. The hon Minister said that the talks between Mysore and Tamil Nadu have broken down. I do not know what the Minister is going to do. The Minister said that as President's rule was there in Mysore, he was not just able to negotiate things. Now that there is a popular government in Mysore, the Minister can use his good offices to see that these projects are implemented early. These projects will take at least 20 to 25 years for completion.

Then, Godavari, Krishana and the Pennar should be linked with Kaveri to quench the thirst of Tamil Nadu.

Last year, my friend, Mr. Sivaswamy, spoke about sea erosion between Tircuhendur and Kanyakumari. There is no mention about his request, I request the Minister to kindly see that this sea erosion between Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari is taken up earlier.

—

One more thing about the Atomic Power Station. I would request the hon, Minister to kindly use his good offices to accelerate the establishment of the Atomic Power Station at Tuticorin and see that it materialises,

Thank you very much.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to point out that water is a very essential commodity. There is the problem with regard to water throughout

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

the country. The country is not having uniform rainfall, in some places you get plentiful rainfall, in some places you get scanty rainfall. There are drought conditions prevalent in some other areas. There may be plenty of water in one place, but in another place, there is no water to drink, There is not adequate water for our crops. We know, in this country, nearly 85% of our people are in rural areas. They want water, electricity and other facilities; otherwise what happens is, these people migrate to the cities and towns and create various problems of unemployment, housing, scarcity etc.

Therefore, it is essential that we should provide them with water. This will go a long way to solve the unemployment problem in the rural areas. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has stated that the Indian Agriculturist knows what type of crop he should raise, but only two things are required by him. namely, water and finance.

Therefore, the first question is : How can we exploit the rivers to make use of these waters for our agricultural purposes ?

At present, in our country, there is no national water policy.

The waters of the rivers are flowing through the different States. All the States are claiming riparian rights. This leads to disputes. This leads to inter-State quarrels and disputes. They always go to Supreme Court or Tribunals. They spend and waste even lot of money in such disputes which remain unresolved.

So, what I submit is this that in the interest of the whole country, the Central Government must take up this matter.

Water must be treated as a natural resource, directly or indirectly, and not belonging to any particular State or region or any particular community. There should be an integrated national control over it. Otherwise there will be lot of troubles. The national policy must be such that it will give guidelines for the distribution of water among the different States.

We all know, Sir, there is plenty of water in North India. But, water is not available in South India. Too much of water is going waste every year when rivers are over-flowing in the northern parts. So what I submit is this. Why cannot the Government take up the scheme to link the Ganges with the Cauvery ? This case has been studied by technical people and they said it is feasible and it is possible also. I think this will go a long way in solving the country's problems.

We fight wars to solve many problems, but now what we have to do is this. We have to fight against poverty. For fighting against poverty, a gigantic scheme of linking ganges with cauvery is to be taken up by the Government. Such big schemes were taken up by other nations also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you say is there in the Report itself.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Anyway. it must be implemented.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : It is has been there in the report for many years, but it has not been implemented.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : It must be implemented. The Ganges water should be taken from north to the South, through the Rayalaseema districts. Chitoor is frequently subjected to drought and famine conditions. Therefore, we want that Ganges water should be taken from the north to the south through the Rayalaseema districts and particularly the Chitoor district.

I would submit that many minor and medium irrigation projects should be taken up in drought-affected areas like Rayalaseema, irrespective of return, because that will help in preserving the groundwater.

In all the project areas, Government are collecting betterment levy in advance. I would suggest that Government should collect the betterment levy only after completing the project and supplying water to the ryots. I hope Government will consider this suggestion.

Under the assignment policy, lands have been assigned to the landless poor persons, but the landless poor persons are unable to dig their own wells. Why can't the Government introduce common tube-wells and supply water to all these landless poor peasants and persons who are assigned lands? Government can think of this scheme of common tube-wells system and provide irrigational facilities for the lands assigned to the landless poor people.

At present, water is taken through ordinary channels and there is no efficient management of water, and therefore there is wastage of water and water is not properly utilised. When it is taken through ordinary channels and ordinary drainage canals over long distances, due to seepage and evaporation, there is so much loss of water. I would request Government to think of some new method by which they can use the water efficiently without much wastage. I would request them to go into this problem.

In Andhra Pradesh there is so much of water scarcity. Recently also, the Andhra Pradesh Government had brought the matter to the notice of the Central Government and requested them to intervene in regard to letting of water to the Nagarjunasagar project. In order to maintain the water level in Nagarjunasagar project, water has to come to it from the Tungabhadra project. We want that there should be a regular supply of water from Tungabhadra dam. Instead of any *ad hoc* arrangement there should be a regular supply, because if there is adequate water, we can have a second crop also.

The Srisailam project which has been taken up has to be completed, but it will take some time. The State Government can complete it in course of time according to schedule. But I would submit that the Central Government must take it up and complete it as early as possible. It should be converted not only into a hydro-electric and thermal project but a multipurpose project so that it can serve better a larger area in Andhra Pradesh, particularly the drought-affected areas of Rayalaseema. Therefore, I submit that Government should consider this aspect and see that this project is taken up by them.

With regard to rural electrification, I submit that many Harijan bastis have not been properly electrified yet, for want of funds. This question has been raised a number of times in the Rayalaseema Development Committee meetings and also in zila parishads and State Committees for development, but the State Government say that they have written to the Central Government for funds. After all, these poor people are living in darkness. Even if street lights are given, they would feel very happy; because they do not own lands, and they do not need usually power for irigation purposes. I would request the Central Government to see that some amount is allotted to the States to see that the Harijan bastis are all properly electrified.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी देश के विकास के लिए जहां और बहुत सी वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है वहां निर्विवाद रूप से बिजली और पानी की भी अति आवश्यकता होती है। कोई भी उद्योग धन्धा, फिर चाहे वह बड़ी इंडस्ट्री हो या कृषि हो, बगैर पानी और बिजली के देश में नहीं चलाया जा सकता। परन्तु हमारे इस मन्त्रालय का ध्यान योजना और उस के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की ओर नहीं गया। योजनायें बनाई गई है, लेकिन उन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन सम्पूर्ण देश में इस तरह से किया गया है कि एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त की तुलना करते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ प्रान्त या तो योजनाबद्ध तरीके से या भूल से इस तरह से छोड़ दिये गये है कि वह दूसरे प्रान्तों से बहुत पीछे नजर आते है। मैं आप के सामने 1969-70 के कुछ आंकड़े रखूंगा और यह दिखलाऊंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां से मैं आता हूं, बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत कितनी कम है। 1969-70 के आंकड़ों में जहां महाराष्ट्र में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 148 यूनिट थी, पंजाब में 181 यूनिट थी, यू० पी० में केवल 53.7 यूनिट थी। गुजरात में यह कंजम्शन 127 यूनिट था, तमिलनाडु में 123 यूनिट था और पश्चिम बंगाल में 116 यूनिट था। इस

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

कजम्शन को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ कुछ खास न्याय नहीं हुआ।

उत्तर प्रदेश काफी बडा प्रान्त है, वहा से बहुत काफी रेवेन्यू आती है और आबादी भी वहा की लगभग 9 या 10 करोड के है। इस के बाद भी क्यो हमारा प्रान्त इस तरह से पिछडा रहे यह सोचने की बात है, और खास तौर से मन्त्री महोदय को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। वह सोचे कि क्यो न हमारे यहा इन्डस्ट्रीज लगे और वहा के लोग भी प्रासपेरस हो, क्यो न वहा के लोगो को खेती के लिए पानी और बिजली मिले जिस से उत्पादन बढ सके। इस ओर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सिचाई के बारे मे अगर देखा जाये तो लघु वृहत् सिचाई योजनाओ और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के बीच मे केवल वृहत् सिचाई योजनाओ का ओर ही ध्यान दिया गया और बडे बडे बाध बनाये गये। बडे बडे बाध बनाने के बाद छोटी योजनाओ को चलाने के लिए पैसे की कमी पड गई। जितना धन देश के पास, मन्त्री महोदय के पास था, या जिस कदर ऋण मिल सका वह सब बडी बडी योजनाओ मे लगा दिया गया। अब चू कि छोटी छोटी योजनाओ के लिए धन नहीं रहा इस लिए गाव गाव मे पानी पहुचाने की जो योजनायें थी वह रुक गई। अगर पहले से ही छोटी योजनाओ पर सब धन लगाया जाता, छोटे छोटे बाध बनाये जाते, छोटी छोटी नदियो मे सिचाई की जाती, तो मेरा विचार है कि हम लोग ज्यादा सफल होते और करीब करीब हर खेत मे पानी पहुचा सकते थे तथा हर आदमी काम पा सकता था। इस समय भी अगर हर तरफ से छोटी योजनाओ को हाथ मे लिया जाए और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए तो यह समस्या किसी हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

15 hrs

नहरो का जहा तक सम्बन्ध मे, पता नही मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है या नहीं है कि नहरी पानी किसानो को समय पर नही मिलता है, जरूरत के समय नही मिलता है। यह एक ऐसा तथ्य है जो सुनने म बडा अजीब लगता होगा किन यह अजीब नही है। मैं दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। एक कोटा से मिड मुरेना होते हुए चम्बल नहर निकाली गई है। उस नहर का पानी नीचे नीचे रिसता है और उसकी वजह से दोनो ओर दल दल हो गई है और उसकी वजह से किसानो की काफी जमीन नष्ट हो गई है। इसके बावजूद भी जब पानी की जरूरत होती है तब पानी नही आता है। दूसरा उदाहरण मै केन कैनाल का देना चाहता हू। बादा से निकल कर केन कैनाल जाती है। जब पानी की जरूरत होती है और अधिकारियो को लिखा जाता है तो उत्तर मिल जाता है कि पानी नही है। लेकिन जब जरूरत नही होती है पानी छोड दिया जाता है। मैं आप को बताऊं कि पिछले साल जब फसल पकी हुई थी उस समय एकाएक पानी छोड दिया गया जिसकी वजह से सैकडो एकड मे खडी पकी फसल बरबाद हो गई। इसके बारे मे शिकायते भी की गई लेकिन कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। इस तरह की लापरवाही सिचाई के सम्बन्ध मे क्षम्य नही होनी चाहिए। जो अधिकारी इस तरह के काम करते है, जो योजनाओ के साथ और देश के साथ खिलवाड करते है, उनको किसी भी तरह से बख्शा नही जाना चाहिए।

जहा तक विद्युत शक्ति का प्रश्न है जैसा मैंने आपको बताया है उत्तर प्रदेश सब से पीछे है। इस वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश मे कोई अच्छी इंडस्ट्री खास कर बुन्देलखड के एरिया मे नही है। वह लग भी नही सकती है जब तक पावर वहा न उपलब्ध हो। इस वास्ते मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को और खास तौर से बुन्देलखण्ड के इलाके को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था आपकी ओर से की जाए ताकि वहां उद्योग स्थापित हो सकें।

जो खेती करते हैं किसान, उनको बिजली का जो रेट है व अधिक देना पड़ता है इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को जो बिजली दी जाती है उसके मुकाबले में। यह जो डिसपैरिटी है इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। उसको अगर आप इंडस्ट्री मानते है तो कृषि भी एक इंडस्ट्री है और दोनों के साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। कृषि कार्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली बिजली का रेट अगर आप इंडस्ट्री को दी जाने वाली बिजली से कम नहीं कर सकते है तो बराबर ही कर दें ताकि किसानों को परेशानी न हो।

उत्तरप्रदेश सरकारने कुछ योजनायें आपको भेजी हैं सैंकशन करने के लिए ये योजनायें है टेहरी बांध परियोजना, ऋषिकेष-हरिद्वार जल विद्युत परियोजना, विष्णु प्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना, लखवार बांध परियोजना, वियाशी गांव परियोजना, हरदुआगंज 6, ओवरा एक्सटेंशन स्टेज दो, ओवरा एक्सटेंशन स्टेज तीन और गोरखपुर। इन योजनाओं के बारे में कई बार पत्र लिखे गए है लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इन योजनाओं को आपकी तरफ से तुरन्त स्वीकृति प्रदान की जानी चाहिए, तुरन्त इन को सैंकशन आपको करना चाहिए ताकि इन पर वहां काम हो सके।

अभी मुझे पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आणविक विद्युत केन्द्र दिया गया है। उसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं। उसके लिए एक दो स्थानों में सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है। माताटीला में सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है। माताटीला का फाउंडेशन बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा आग्रह है कि उसको माताटीला में ही रखा जाए। दूसरे राज घाट बांध बेतवा पर जो बनाया जा रहा है इसको भी जल्दी पूरा किया जाए ताकि उस गरीब इलाके को जो हर तरह से पिछड़ा हुआ है और हर प्रकार से दीन हीन है, उसको कुछ पानी मिल सके, बिजली मिल सके और वह इस प्रगति के युग में आगे आ सके।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really happy to congratulate our hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, on his continuous efforts to achieve the objectives to which the Central Government had committed itself all these years through their five year Plans. We see from the statistics and figures that are available to us, which are at our disposal, that right from 1950; when it was only about 50 million acres under irrigation, through the effort of the Central Government and its agencies, with the co-operation of certain State Governments, though there were certain political changes, they have made some progress. The figure is 88 million acres. It is 25 per cent of the cultivated land; so much irrigation has been achieved. If more recent figures are to be taken into consideration, it comes to 99 millon acres. Out of this 32 million is under minor irrigation. The target the Central Government wanted to achieve through the irrigation Ministry was 75 million hectares, equivalent to 187 million acres. Unfortunately this target had not been achieved. There are bottlenecks and obstructions like droughts, wars, etc. We can understand all these things.

We are not happy about one thing. Irrespective of party affiliation everyone of us is prepared to co-operate with the Central Government and the hon. Minister. It pre-suppose two things. If so much money is required in order to implement certatain projects, it must be given. But there is a demand on behalf of the poor and needy people to remove the disparity between the rich and the poor, the have sand the have-nots. Our Government is committed to this policy. Our Minister will not dispute it. There is a famous proverb in in Kannada which says that all the water, flows to the ocean through the rivers, through the hon. Minister's rivers. Similarly, all the money given by the Central Government through grants etc. goes only to progressive States like Andhra and Madras and Punjab. If there are persons who can exploit society, they become rich. Similarly persons who have some voice in the Central Government or State Government, irrespective of party affiliations, forgetting

[Shri N. Shivappa]

their commitment and principles and policies misuse, the funds of the Government. This should not happen in our socialist, democratic set-up. We are committed to programmes and policies. Money should go to backward people, backward areas. Is the hon. Minister prepared to give this assurance to the House ? If our assurances are to be fulfilled, the disparities between the rich and poor should be removed; so also the differences between the forward State and the backward State should be removed. That is our commitment. It should also be the policy of the Irrigation Ministry. I feel Dr. Raoji should give his consideration, thought and sympathy to unfortunate States like Mysore and Kerala and some parts of U.P. I am not being parochial, taking up my State. But as one interested in all our people and our policies and programmes, I should like to point out that in the whole of the Himalayan region from Kashmir to Assam and Manipur, lots of fast-flowing rivers are to be found, which can be exploited for providing irrigation and power facilities to the poor, backward people living there. They will be cheaper and more-beneficial, and there are no inter-State problems involved. Similarly, in the Western Ghats, right from the Narmade to Cape Comerin. hundreds of small rivers are going to waste. Are there not people living there, are they not our brethren ? There are only two classes of people, the very rich coffee planters or extremely poor people. If small projects are not constructed there, irrigation facilities will not reach the poor people there, their economoy will not be improved, and their co-operation will not be available. I appeal to the hon. Minister that rivers of this nature should be exploited to improve the rural economy.

In hill areas like Malnad, Hill Improvement Boards should be established which can be done only by this Ministry. If such Boards are not brought into existence, it will be impossible for such areas to make progress. I appeal to Dr. Rao to give considered thought to the establishment of such Boards for achieving a co-ordinated effort to help the poorer section of the rural people.

My hon. friend from U.P. mentioned certain projects forwarded to the Centre for sanction or technical clearance. I may mention that several projects from Mysore, which do not concern disputed matters, have been pending with this Ministry for clearance in the last two or three plans. I have written to the hon. Minister many times and he has replied assuring me that they would be cleared. For intance, the yegchi project is estimated to cost only about Rs. 10 crores. It is a small tributary of the Hemavati which can irrigate 50,000 acres and provide relief to the chronically drought affected people there who have been suffering for centuries. Their poverty is our poverty, and it is the duty of the Central Government to remove it. It is a part of our commitment. I appeal to the hon. Minister to honour his commitment and clear this project immediately. There are many other such projects peading from Mysore, which do not involve any inter-State water dispute, costing Rs. 2 to crores. They should be all sanctioned.

The hon. Minister is very diplomatic, and recently he has taken the hospitality of Mysore. He knows that Mysore people are hospitable and he has exploited it not for his personal sake but for the sake of our brothers in Andhra. I am very happy but I want a categorical assurance from him on one point, namely, whether he has made a commitment to Chief Minister of Mysore that while taking the Tungabadra waters from Mysore and giving them to Andhra, in case due to failure of monsoon there the crop in Mysore is going to suffer, that water will not be allowed to be given to Andhra. That was the understanding. I am told. I do not know. I think the minister should clarify this point categorically so as to remove the doubts in the minds of the people.

Coming to electricity, hydel projects are cheaper and they are very helpful, There is plenty of scope for hydel projects in our country and if they are tapped, more power will be available cheaply for agriculture, industry, etc. Thermal and atomic power are costly and we are investing a lot of money in them. Of course, they are necessary for development of modern technology, but in order to give cheap power to agriculture and industry, the hydel projects

have to be commissioned The Kali project has been pending for a long time. If completed, it can supply a lot of power to the country. I submit that it should be cleared quickly.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I would make only two points, one about the power position in the country, specially in Gujarat and the other about the Narmada project. The power position in the country is bad in general ; in Gujarat, it is very bad. I know he is a very good minister and he knows his job very well. He never involves himself in politics and I am sure he will do his utmost for removing the hardships caused by power shortage.

One principal limiting factor of the industrial development of Gujarat is the periodical shortage of power. Our installed capacity at present is 872 MW and the peak demand is 780 MW. So, the installed capacity is enough to meet the demand. But if anything goes wrong, immediately Gujarat will suffer from power shortage. Since August one of the units at Tarapore is shut down and the non-supply of additional gas by ONGC is also creating trouble in the generation of more energy. These are the main causes for power shortage in Gujarat. During Question Hour, in reply to Mr Chavda, the minister mentioned the reasons and he also mentioned when this power shortage will be removed. I do not doubt the justification given by the Minister. But this shortage of power has created many problems for Gujarat. Because of the shortage of power, the wages and salaries of the agricultural and industrial workers have gone down as also production in these two sectors. In fact, it has affected the entire economy of the State. Most of the affected people belong to the lower class and they have been put to a lot of hardship because of this power shortage.

Now some arrangements have been made whereby some energy units have been given to Gujarat by Maharashtra. This is a loan and in the coming months Gujarat shall have to return them. If the work is delayed or the units are not commissioned in time, or if there is some difficulty in recommissioning the units, a worse situation will arise. The works which have been started to remove the power shortage should go on without any diffiulties.

Then I come to the Narmada project, which is a well-known project. It is not a project of Gujarat alone but a national project of the whole of India. This project is not being implemented because of inter-State dispute. This dispute has now been referred to a tribunal and the Minister has stated that nothing will be done before the award is given by the tribunal. Suppose afrer the award is given one party is not prepared to implement the decision of the tribunal. Then, what will happen ?

It is stated that the Chief Ministers of the two States will negotiate on this dispute. There is no difficulty if the dispute is solved by negotiation It should not go against the interests of Gujarat I have every confidence that the Chief Minister of Gujarat who is quite capable, will look after the the interests of our State during the negotiations. I would appeal to the Central Irrigation Minister to help them in these negotiations.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई और बिजली की डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और समर्थन के साथ साथ मंत्री महोदय को बधाई भी देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बड़ी योजना देश के सामने रखी है गंगा और कावेरी को मिलाने की। मैं समझता हूं यह देश के हित में बड़ी उपयुक्त योजना है। इस के साथ साथ ग्राम्य-विद्युतीकरण में भी यह विभाग काफी काम करता रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक हजारों गांव जहां अन्धकार फैला हुआ है और उस अन्धकार में और वृद्धि हुई है इस बार जो टैक्स लगाया गया उस के जरिए से। कुछ ऐसे लोगों पर भी वह टैक्स लग गया जहां कि पहले ही से हर तरह के अन्धकार में लोग रहते आए हैं। उन की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दी हुई सारी बातों को पढ़ने से तो लगता है कि काफी काम हुआ है 1954 से ले कर आज तक और काफी काम करने की गुंजा-

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

इस भी है। मगर यह वर्ष एक बड़ा दुखद वर्ष रहा 1971 का। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल इन सब प्रदेशों में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई उस के सम्बन्ध में भी उन्होंने काफी बातें रखी हैं। काफी उस के संबंध में उन्होंने बताया है कि किस तरह का कमीशन कायम किया जायगा और कैसे इस काम को आगे किया जायगा। गत वर्ष 1971 को जल-प्रलय का वर्ष कहा गया है। 1971 का वर्ष जल-प्रलय का वर्ष था और हजारों प्राणी विपत्ति में पड़ गए। यहां तक कि केवल बिहार जहां से मैं आता हूं, वहां की हालत मैं बताऊं तो आप को आश्चर्य लगेगा कि 2 करोड़ 12 लाख लोगों पर यह महान विपत्ति आई। बार बार 1923 में और 1954 में भी उस पर विपत्ति आई लेकिन 1954 से भी बढ़ कर यह भयंकर बाढ़ 1971 में आई। विपत्ति का ओर छोर नहीं रहा। करीब एक तिहाई जनसंख्या को प्रकृति ने इस विपत्ति की चपेट में लिया। तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि वहां की गरीबी दिन प्रति दिन नहीं बढ़े तो आखिर और हो क्या? यह सब इन की रिपोर्ट में है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं उस की इंटेंसिटी को, उस की भयंकरता को देखने के लिए कि बिहार किस तरह से इस साल विपत्ति में, जल-प्रलय में रहा। मैं और सब विषयों पर पीछे आऊंगा लेकिन बिहार की विपत्ति की बात मैं आप को और इस सदन को बता दूं कि सारे देश में इस साल में 12619 पशुधन का नुकसान हुआ, 1953 से ले कर 1970 तक हजारों ह्यूमन लाइव्स की क्षति हुई। लेकिन गत सालों के सभी आंकड़े पीछे पड़ गए, धूमिल पड़ गए। लगता है कि प्रकृति ने इस बार भयंकर प्रकोप किया। मैं जय देव साहब की तरफ देखता हूं तो उड़ीसा के साइक्लोन की बात भी सामने आती है जहां 7 हजार लोग काल-कवलित हो गए। बिहार और उड़ीसा एक साथ हैं। दोनों बराबर बाढ़ और विपत्ति के शिकार होते रहे हैं। करीब करीब 60 हजार तो घर घराशायी हो गए। अक्तूबर 1971 में जो रिपोर्ट पेश की मंत्री महोदय ने उस में यह साथ कहा है कि हजारों वर्गमील में धरा के ऊपर से पानी बह गया।.....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER These figures are well known The situation is well known Why not make some constructive suggestions?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल उन्होंने उस समय जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी और जून, जुलाई और नवम्बर में वहां गए भी थे, इस से बिहार के लोगों को बहुत ढारस बंधा। इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक पंक्ति में कहा था—

Closing of breaches and strengthening of embankments as is necessary

क्योंकि कितने ऐसे एम्बंकमेंट्स थे, तटबन्ध थे, मार्जिनल तटबन्ध थे जो उस बाढ़ में खत्म हो गए थे, करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति का उस में विनाश हुआ था। मैं डा० राव से एक बात करना चाहता हूं—आप मुजफ्फरपुर गये, बिहार के लोगों को वहां बुलाया, उन विपत्तिग्रस्त क्षेत्र के लोगों की तकलीफों में आपने काफी दिलचस्पी ली, लेकिन जो प्रायोरिटी आप ने इस सहायता में निश्चित की है, उस में गंगा के किनारे के वर्तमान तट-बन्धों को ऊंचा और दृढ़ करने के लिए केवल चार करोड़ रुपया रखा है, यह बहुत कम है। जहां पर लगभग 167 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, उस नुकसान को तो पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन इतना अवश्य करना चाहिए कि जितने ब्रीचेज आगये हैं बरुआ बांध की तरह उन की मरम्मत शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो जाये। महीनेन्दो महीने के बाद फिर बाढ़ आने वाली है, अगर इन तटबन्धों, मार्जिनल तटबन्धों को, जो गंगा के राइट या लैफ्ट किनारे पर हैं, ठीक नहीं किया गया तो फिर 1972 में क्या होने वाला है, डा० राव स्वयं इस का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। जब तक वे स्वयं इस मामले में

दिलचस्पी लेकर बिहार के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर और इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर को नहीं बुलायेंगे, तब तक यह महान विपत्ति फिर आ सकती है और बिहार के लोगों को फिर इस से झूझना पड़ेगा ।

इस लिए मैं उन से अपील करता हूं कि बिहार एक सब से गरीब राज्य है, उस को आप के वहां जाने से बड़ी आशायें बंधी हैं, उस को कुछ न कुछ राहत देने की अवश्य कोशिश करेंगे । लगभग 57 दिनों तक वहां इस प्रकार की स्थिति रही, गंगा का लेवल ऊंचा रहा। आप के फ्लड-फोरकास्टिंग प्रोग्राम है, जो आप ने पहले शुरू किया था, थोड़ी-बहुत राहत मिलती रही, लोगों का मान्सिक होश-हवास कायम रहा, वरना कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता कि क्या हालत होती । मैं इस हाउस में बार बार कहता रहा हूं—आप एक कम्पेरेटिव स्टेटमेंट बना कर देखें—1970 तक क्या हालत थी और 1971 में क्या बरबादी हुई, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि बिहार इस से सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित रहा है । बिहार के 6 हजार गांव, शाहाबाद, दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, भागलपुर, पूर्णिया, आदि 17 जिलों में से करीब करीब 10-12 जिले बिलकुल बरबाद हो चुके हैं । ऐसी हालत में एक आशा की ज्योति आप ने हमें दी हैं, सप्लीमेंट्री रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने पेश की है, उस में उन्होंने कहा है—कि गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड और कमीशन कायम करेंगे—

> "The preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ganga basin and organising its implementation in a coordinated manner through the agency of the State Governments concerned in the basin will be done by the Ganga Flood Control Commission."

इस लिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विपत्ति को टालने के लिए विशेस कर प्रधान मंत्री जी और डा० राव का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं—यह थोड़ा सा 27 करोड़ रुपया देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि वह राज्य हमेशा से गरीब रहा है और उस की गरीबी में प्रकृति का हाथ रहा है, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण ही वह राज्य आज सब राज्यों के नीचे हैं । इस लिये आप उस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें और अप्रैल मई तक इन ब्रीचेज विशेषत बरुआ (गंडा) की ठीक करा दें । मैं डा० राव को फिर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, वे बराबर बिहार के दुखी लोगों के साथ रहे हैं, उन की हमदर्दी हम लोगों के साथ है।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : A stunning fact emerges from the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1971-72. Madhya Pradesh emerges as a colony among the other States surrounding it. That is one of the largest Adivasi areas, but is has a *per capita* power consumption which is the lowest in the country. It has the lowest percentage of irrigation potential available by 1974, though it is one of the States having the largest water resources of the whole country. It is surprising that, at the moment when the neighbouring States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are, respectively; having five and six big power generation plants under execution, our State has none. Another surprising fact is that there has been almost no progrss in irrigation since independence. As per the Report, there were about eight schemes under-taken in Madhya Pradesh irrigation work. Of those schemes, only one has been completed and that scheme also, as the Report says, does not have any substantial irrigation; whereas 27 medium schemes have been completed, they cover only 1.3 million acres. Also it appears that Central spending on our State in this respect is exceedingly low; comparatively, Bihar and U. P. have Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 21 crores to be spent on schemes that are being executed at the moment, but Madhya Pradesh has none.

Sir, I wish to place these facts before the House merely to point out what I have said in the beginning, namely, that Madhya Pradesh is almost a colony. All the major rivers and minor rivulets flowing out of Madhya Pradesh have been tapped by U.P. and Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is left with nothing...(*Interruption*)You are not allowing

[Shri Rama Bahadur Singh]

us to take it Bandsagar is a project which has been lying with the Central Government for the last four years When Bandsagar was proposed Bihar raised an objection and after raising the objection,, Bihar went right ahead and constructed extension to its already existing facilities (*Interruption*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let it not be an inter State feud

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH I am pointing out the whole picture as it is (*Interruption*) It has turned out to be exactly what you have mentioned We get neither power nor water

Madhya Pradesh has objected to the extension of Bihar project because Madhya Pradesh wanted to utilise the Sone waters But that was not taken heed of and though Madhya Pradesh wants only 38 per cent of the total flow of its own waters in this Bandsagar Project which would be 4 3 million acre feet of the total of 18 million acre feet available it is not being given even that much At the same time Bihar is also constructing another irrigation facility on the north Koel river which again forms a part of the waters flowing from Madhya Pradesh

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL You may see page 58 of the Report

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, order Order, please Now, you are a very enlightened Member Instead of provoking a controversy why not you make some concrete suggestions as to what should be done ? Thereby, you may get more for your State, instead of entering into controversies

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Please see page 58, of the Report

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH I am only stating the facts which are mentioned in the report

The situation is exceedingly difficult for us in Madhya Pradesh We are a State which has no possibility of canal irrigation at any extensive level and once we are able to build the Bansagar dam, we will be able to irrigate almost 6 million acres and here we are up against the situation where we are not heard Sir, I will not go into this further as per your wish

I would like to darw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the districts of Sidhi, Sarguja and Shahdol qualify entirely for the RFC schemes that are at present under consideration of the Government and I would request the Minister to look into this matter and see that these districts get this scheme

I would also press for a hydrological survey to be carried out by an aerial method so that our State which is lacking in surface water can utilise the underground water for its irrigation purpose

Also I would suggest that small lift Irrigation schemes which use electricity should be set up by the Government because wells in Madhya Pradesh usually run out of water Where we have perennial streams, the ground is so broken up that we cannot have big dams or canals So, if electricity is used to provide lift irrigation, small canals can be built

Also Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh has got one of the richest seams of coal But it is not very good for railways It can only be used for thermal purposes We have been facing this situation where we have been relegated to the background as far as the attention of the Ministry goes because we have a little surplus of power. But, I would plead that this little surplus is only surplus because at the moment we are in a developing stage of industrial expansion and once our industries develop, this surplus will vanish overnight In view of this, I would be pleased that a big thermal power plant be put up at Singrauli at the earliest

Finally, the move to nationalise the water resources of the country is a most welcome move on the pert of this Ministry I would only like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that this legislation is really brought about and when it is finally made concrete, it should be taken care of that in this legislation step-children like Madhya Pradesh are left with protection.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम स्वरूप (राबर्ट्सगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे 1972-73 की सिंचाई तथा विद्युत की मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ खास बातों की और अपने सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्तरी हिस्सा हिमालय के पर्वतों से घिरा हुआ है जहां से अनेकों नदियां निकलती हैं जोकि अक्सर बरसात के दिनों में हमारे प्रदेश के लिए अधिक बाढ का कारण बनती है। दूसरा दक्षिणी हिस्सा है जिसमें ज्यादातर विन्ध्याचल के पठार और पहाड़ी हिस्से है जिसमें बुंदेलखंड, मिर्जापुर, बनारस, इलाहाबाद के हिस्से आते है। बीच का हिस्सा मैदानी है जिसमें गंगा जमुना, घाघरा, रामगंगा और दूसरी नदियां बहती है लेकिन इन नदियों के पानी का पूरा उपयोग जितना होना चाहिए वह अभी तक नही हो पाया है। इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कई योजनायें भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है। उनमें से कुछ पर काम चालू है और कुछ अभी चालू होने वाली है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि राव साहब उन योनाओ को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पूरा धन देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जहां तक विद्युतीकरण की बात है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं राव साहब का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को एटामिक पावर स्टेशन मिलने वाला है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री राम स्वरूप: इस एटामिक पावर स्टेशन के लिए दो स्थान सुझाए गए हैं। एक स्थान नरौरा है जोकि जिला बुलंदशहर में पड़ता है। दूसरा स्थान माताटीला है जोकि दक्षिणी इलाके में जिला झांसी में पड़ता है। झांसी में उस स्थान की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां पर ग्रेनाइट मौजूद है इसलिए वहां पर आसानी से एटामिक पावर स्टेशन लगया जा सकता है। वहां पर आसानी से ज़मीन भी मिल सकती है और उसके लिए लोगो को उजाड़ना भी नही पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि सरकार को वहीं पर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाना चाहिए। उस क्षेत्र से, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दूसरे जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके है उनका विद्युतीकरण करने में आसानी होगी। इस दृष्टि से वहा पर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बनाना ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उसने लगभग 20 हज़ार गावो में बिजली फैलाने का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है। यह एक बहुत ही प्रगतिशील कदम है। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात के लिए भी सरकार का आभार मानता हूं कि उसने करीब 12 सौ हरिजन बस्तियो में भी बिजली पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया है, इस देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशो में। यह भी एक बहुत ही प्रगतिशील कदम है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आगे भी इसी तरह से हरिजन बस्तियो के विद्युतीकरण के लिए योजनायें बनाने का कार्य चलता रहेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमें पता चला है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को लगभग दस करोड़ रुपया प्लान के बाहर दिया गया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में राव साहब को याद दिलाऊंगा कि गंगा की बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें बनाते समय, जो मिर्जापुर शहर है उसके घाटों की मरम्मत तथा तटबंध के लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश करें। इसके अलावा जौनपुर और दूसरे शहर जोकि बाढ़ की चपेट में आते हैं, गण्डक की जो बाढ़ आती है, उन सब के

[श्री राम स्वरूप]

लिए भी काफी पैसे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं मिर्जापुर के उस इलाके की ओर भी सिचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाऊगा जहा पर पानी का अभाव है। मिर्जापुर, एक ऐसा जिला है जो हर दूसरे तीसरे साल अकाल का शिकार हो जाया करता है। मिर्जापुर इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी ऐसे जिले है जहां अक्सर सूखा पडता है। यहा पर खाने की दिक्कत तो होती ही है, पीने के पानी की भी दिक्कत हो जाती है। इस क्षेत्र को श्री राव देख चुके है। उन्होने उस के लिये बानसागर योजना भी बनाई थी, जिस के अन्तर्गत एक या डेढ लाख एकड की सिचाई मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद के कुछ हिस्सो मे हम करा सकेंगे। लेकिन यह योजना खाई मे पडी हुई है। मैं आग्रह करूगा कि मत्री महादय इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने म अपना हाथ बटाये। अगर यह योजना सफल नही होती तो उन को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार म कहना चाहिय कि सान नदी मे काफी पानी है और उस पानी को उठा कर मिर्जापुर जिले के उस सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र म लाने के लिये, जहा हमेशा अकाल होता रहता है, एक योजना बनाई जाये। हम पता चला है कि इस योजना म लगभग 8 करोड रुपय खच होने वाले है और डेढ या पौन दो करोड रुपय का हर साल घाटा होगा। इस वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस योजना को छोड दिया है। मै चाहता हू कि भारत सरकार वहा आन वाले अकालो को दृष्टि मे रख कर और वहा के लोगो की कठिनाइयो को देखते हुए इस योजना को अपने हाथ मे ले। कम से कम जो सोन की सिचाई वाली योजना है उस को हाथ म ले कर वहा के लोगो की जो हमेशा की दिक्कत है उस को दूर करने की कोशिश कर।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस मत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हू।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, Shri P. K Deo In consideration of his letter, he has been granted ten minutes, but let him not take more

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) As early as 1901 the colonial government which was in power here thought it wise to have an Irrigation Commission That commission submitted a report and that has provided a basis for the infrastructure of the irrigation system in the country After a lapse of nearly 70 years Dr K L Rao appointed in 1969 the Irrigation Commission I congratulate him on the fact that the Irrigation commission has produced a very nice report and has submitted at wonderful irrigation at last of the country taking into consideration the various irrigation potentials and requirements and recommending an expenditure of nearly Rs 10 000 crores on a thirty year plan to bring 50 per cent of the cropped area under Irrigation But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out that in that very some report some mischievous suggesitons have crept in

15 53 hrs

(SHRI K N TIWARY *In the Chair*)

For resolving inter-state disputes, the commission has suggested negotiations first, that is, negotiation at the level of the river basin commission on a technical plane If that fails, then they have suggested persuasion as was done by the World Bank in the case of the Indus Waters Treaty The third method which they have suggested is political pressure and that political pressure has to come from the Water Resources Council which is to be presided over by the Prime Minister I cannot understand why the Prime Minister should arrogate to herself the role of a grand arbiter in all these inter-State disputes There are so many inter-State boundary disputes, such as those between Mysore and Maharashtra, the Vidarbha, the Seraikella- Khraswan dispute, Chandigarh and so on, and all these have been hanging fire for so many years Such issues cannot be decided on a political plane

So far as the location of industries is concerned, we know very well that even though Orissa had a strong case to have a steel plant, and this has been corroborated

by the report of Dr. M.N. Dastur who has said that the cost of production of steel per tonne would be the lowest, namely Rs, 354 as against the usual cost of more than Rs. 400 in other cases and Rs. 450 at Durgapur, Orissa's case has been overlooked. We have a genuine fear that those States which have a stronger pull will get their things carried through through this Water Resources Council, and the others would be left in the lurch.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : How does he think his State has no pull ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I do not yield.

As a last resort, they have suggested recourse to article 262. This article clearly provides for the appointment of a tribunal whose award is not appealable. This is very fine suggestion which our elders have provided for in the Constitution. This tribunal can go into various aspects of various projects and come to conclusions. So much time, money and enegery have been wasted on the Krishna Godavari tribunal and the Narmada tribunal. Now a novel idea crops up that the Prime Minister will act as the mediator and things should be settled by political pressure. I do not subscribe to the principle that questions of vital importance, of life and death, of water to parched lands could be sacrificed at the altar of political expediency. I call it political expediency because some of my friends representing those affected areas sitting opposite might have developed cold feet, but I deem it my duty to bring it to the notice of this House. If it were not political expediency, Dr. Rao would not have gone at the psychological moment when the entire coastal belt of Orissa was slashed by the worst type of cyclone and tidal bore to sell the idea of the Rangali reservoir in the Brahmini. This was never suggested to the Irrigation Commission by the Orissia Government. The Orissa Government have given a list of various schemes by which the flood waters of the Brahmini could be controlled. They wanted a diversion wier on the Brahmini at Rangali. They did not want to submerge 120 sq. miles of fertile and precious hand on both sides of the Brahmini. These are the most fertile lands of Deogarh sub-division and Pallabara sub-division. If this area is submerged, there would be hardly any place left to rehabilitate the displaced persons as the rest of the area is all hilly.

Coming to the question of the Rangali dam, we find that the benefit would be flood protection in only 100 square miles. For the benefit of 100 square miles, 120 square miles of the most fertile land on both sides of the Brahmini where rural electrification schemes are going to be taken up, according to Dr. K.L, Rao—he opened it at Boulpur the other day is going to be submerged. This is causing grave concern and panic in that area. I would like to tell Dr. Rao that the cyclone or tidal bore or even flood in the coastal area along the Brahmini cannot be controlled by the Rangali dam The Rangali dam is going to store 3 million acre feet of water. This quantity of water could be easily conserved if the Orissa Government's suggestion of reservoirs on the Tikra, the Aunli, the Singhda—Jhor, the Dadra Ghati and the Ramiala are teken up. There has already been a dam on the Sankh which joins the Brahmini near Rourkela. The Mandira dam is already there. Half a million acre-feet of water have been stored there. At Darjang near Angul also, a quarter million acre-feet of water have been consumed. Even in Bihar, on the Koel, at Handhi, Phuljar, and Khatwa, three schemes are going to be taken up.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Orissa Government's proposal is to have a dam on the Brahmani at Lodani. If all these projects could be taken up, this Rengali dam could be avoided. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, on the floor of the House that no further panic would be created and no further submersion of land would be allowed.

Sir, in the entire globe, three-fourth is water and one-fourth is land, and there has been so much pressure of population on land that in over-populated countries, the people are reclaiming the sea. Even the Zuider Zee has been reclaimed in the

Netherlands, and here, we are going to submerge some of our most fertile lands

I most humbly suggest that the Dhamra mouth, where the Brahmani and the Baitarani join together before going into the sea, should be dredged for the better flow of water, so that after the dredging, the defunct chandbali port could be brought into operation

There has been a model study in the Central Water Power Research Station at Poona regarding the opening of the Chilka lake Similarly a study should be made regarding the dredging of the Dhamra mouth which would solve the problem of the Brahmani floods

MR CHAIRMAN That is all right Mr R S Pandey

SHRI P K DEO I have 10 minutes, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN I have given you 11 minutes, though the Deputy Speaker gave 10 minutes Your group had only three minutes

SHRI P K DEO Just half a minute So far as the surplus of power in Orissa is concerned which has been mentioned in this report I submit here will be no surplus, and after the various rural electrification schemes and electro chemical and electro-metallurgical industries come up like ferro-vanadium, aluminium and ferro silicon where electricity is a raw material there will be shortage of power So, they should give the green signal to the Indravati project which will produce 600 mw of power besides irrigating 4 lakh acres of land The Krishna-Godavari Commission has already given its interim order that there sould be inter-basin transfer of water The Andhra Government objected at the initial stage But they have also agreed to the utilisation of 200 TMC of the water by orissa Under these circumstances, the green single should be given for commissioning the Indravati project.

MR. CHAIRMAN Your time is up. I am very sorry MR R S Pandey

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) सभापति महोदय, हर वर्ष की प्रथा के अनुसार इस वर्ष भी सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार हम कर रहे हैं। चौथी योजना का भी बीच में सिंहावलोकन हुआ, दो रोज पहले। सिंचाई का प्रश्न एक बड़ा आर्थिक प्रश्न है। इसका सम्बन्ध हमारी अर्थ नीति से भी है, किसान से भी है, अन्न से भी है और हमारे स्वावलम्बन से भी है। अगर यह सब सच है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि सिंचाई को प्रमुखता और प्राथमिकता न दी जाए। संसार में ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है हमारे समकक्ष जिस में इतनी नदियां हों और उन नदियों में इतना जल हो और वहां समय से पानी बरसता हो और समय से स्थगित होता हो। ऋतुएं निर्धारित हैं। 3650 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी प्रकृति देती है जिस में से केवल 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का उपयोग ही सिंचाई के लिए हम कर पाते हैं। 83 नदियां पैरेनियल हैं। गंगा यमुना को छोड़ कर ऐसी 83 नदियां हैं जिन में बराबर पानी की धारा बहती रहती है।

आंकड़ों को जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि चौथी योजना के दौरान हमने यह सोचा था कि 158 मिलियन हैक्टर में सिंचाई हो सकेगी। पोटेंशल पानी प्राप्त है। लेकिन फिर भी केवल 82 मिलियन हैक्टर में सिंचाई हो सकी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Are you talking about major irrigation or minor irrigation ? Minor irrigation does not come under this Ministry

SHRI R S PANDEY Both

सरफेस वाटर 60 मिलियन हैक्टर और ग्राउंड वाटर 22 मिलियन हैक्टर। कुल मिला कर 82 मिलियन हैक्टर का हमने प्राक्कलन किया था, प्रावधान किया था। लेकिन उस में से हुआ केवल 37 मिलियन हैक्टर। 45 अभी

भी बाकी है। 45 मिलियन हैक्टर में हम प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सके। आपने बीस बरस में 953 मिलियन हैक्टर का विचार किया था और चौथी योजना में 158 मिलियन हैक्टर का। वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। मेरा निवेदन है कि वार फुटिंग पर, युद्ध स्तर पर, मैसिव स्केल पर, माइनर, मेजर और मध्यम जितनी भी इरिगेशन प्राजैक्ट्स हैं उनको आप हाथ में लें और उनको पूरा करें। यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं तो पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये का आपको और प्रावधान करना होगा, आपको और देना होगा। आपको प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहिये, प्लानिंग कमिशन से कहना चाहिये कि पांच सौ करोड़ और दिया जाए ताकि जो लक्ष्य आपने निर्धारित किया है, उसको प्राप्त किया जा सके। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो घूम फिर कर हम वहीं पर आ जाते हैं कि कागजों पर, फाइलों पर नदियां बनेंगी, योजनायें बनेंगी, वहीं बहाव बनेगा, वहीं पानी बहेगा। तब केवल चैम्बर में योजनायें बनेंगी, कागजों और फाइलों तक ही वे महदूद रह जाएंगी, वहीं तक वे सीमित रह जाएंगी। एक पोलिटकल स्लोगन, एक राजनीतिक नारा हमने दिया है और वह गरीबी हटाने का है। गरीबी हटानी है तो सब से पहली, सब से प्रमुख, सब से बड़ी और सब से महत्वतूर्ण बात अगर कोई हो सकती है तो वह सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध करने की ही हो सकती है। मैं जब अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूं और एक घंटा भाषण करता हूं और उस भाषण के दौरान जहां मैं यह कहता हूं कि हम स्वतंत्र हो गए, पाकिस्तान से जो लड़ाई हुई उस में हम विजयी हो गए तो लोग बड़े प्रसन्न होते हैं, आह्लादित होते हैं लेकिन तालियां तभी बजती हैं जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि हम गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं सिंचाई के माध्यम से, पानी की धारा को खेतों की तरफ उन्मुख करके। किसानों में कांशसनैस आ गई है, आत्म-चेतना भावना पैदा हो गई है। वह कहता है, उसे पानी चाहिये, पानी चाहिये। हमारे यहां पानी है। डैजर्ट होता, पानी न होता तो हम रोते कि प्रकृति नाराज है हम से। लेकिन चूंकि पानी है, नदियां हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको प्रमुखता दी जाए। आपकी असमर्थता पर हमें कभी कभी तरस आता है। आप बड़े अच्छे मंत्री हैं, आपका मंत्रालय भी बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन पैसे की कमी के कारण...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Minor irrigation comes under the purview of the Agriculture Ministry. Dr. Rao's Ministry covers major irrigation and power. I hope he knows about it.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY: Water must be given to the farmer; whether it is major Irrigation or medium irrigation or minor irrigation, whatever it is, it should be done and water should be given. Am I clear to him now ?

मैं राव साहब से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तमाम देश में जितना पानी उपलब्ध है उसका पांचवां हिस्सा उपलब्ध है ? आन एन एवरेज क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वहां पचास इंच पानी बरसता है ? वहां पर इतनी नदियां हैं और इतना पानी है कि तमाम देश में जितना पानी उपलब्ध है उसका बीस परसेंट वहां उपलब्ध है ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि बहुत सी नदियों के लिए आपने जो योजनायें बनाई हैं बांधों की वे सभी अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं ? जहां तक नर्मदा प्राजैकट का सवाल है, वह मामला है, वह मामला ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने पड़ा है। सुना जाता है जो गवाहियां आदि उसके सामने दी गई हैं उन से तीस हजार पन्ने भर गए हैं। यह तो हुआ लेकिन पानी कब आएगा ? दस बरस हो गए हैं, पानी कब आएगा ? मैं कहूंगा कि नर्मदा प्राजैकट को आप ट्रिब्यूनल से वापिस ले लें। आज जब प्रधान मंत्री समर्थ हैं, तो यह समस्या उन के हाथों में दे दी जाये।

महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रीयो को बुला लिया जाये ।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) राजस्थान भी ।

श्री राम सहय पाडे राजस्थानको भी बुला लिया जाये ।

श्री हुकचन्द कछवाय इस म महाराष्ट्र नही आता है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाडे महाराष्ट्र का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा आता है

इस की स्थिति टेनेसी वैली जैसी है हम दस वर्षों से एडहेपिक डिसक्रिमिनेशन मे पड़े हुए है । इस को प्रायर्टी दी जानी चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री को इस बारे मे निर्णय देने के लिए कहा जाये । आज कौन मुख्य मंत्री यह कहेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री का निर्णय ठीक नही है । आज ऐसी बात कहने की किस की हिम्मत है ? आज नया समय है, नया मैसिव मेन्डेट मिला है । आज किसकी हिम्मत है कि कह दे कि आप ने अन्याय किया है । अगर किसी के मुंह से धोखे से यह बात निकल गई, तो प्रधान मंत्री से यह आशा है कि वह कहे कि जाओ अपना काम करो । आज प्रधान मंत्री मे यह सामर्थ्य है । आज देश उन के साथ है । किसानो को पानी देने के लिए उन का निर्णय शीघ्रातिशीघ्र होना चाहिए । इन ट्रिब्यूनल्ज, कोर्ट्स विटनमिज और रिपोर्ट्स को ताक पर रख दिया जाये । मैं ने सब प्रैक्टिकल सजेस्शन दिया है कि यह मामला प्रधान मंत्री के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये ।

जहा इस नदी का उद्गम है, वहा समुद्र की सतह से उस का फाल 3200 फीट है और जहा लास्ट डैम है, वहा उस का फाल 80 फीट है । यह कितना मैसिव रिवर है, कितनी समृद्धिशाली नदी है, लेकिन इस को ट्रिब्यूनल के हवाले कर रखा है । हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से सदन की ओर से निवेदन रखना चाहते है कि इस को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और इस को ट्रिब्यूनल से छुटकारा दिला कर उन्हे इस बारे मे स्वय निर्णय करना चाहिए ।

जहा तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, कोरबा थर्मल प्लाट पाच छ स्टेट्स को बिजली दे सकता है । हमारे यहां कोलला भरा पड़ा है । दूसरी स्टेट्स मे कोयला भेजने के लिए वैगन्ज की जरूरत होगी । हम उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, पजाब, हरियाणा और गुजरात, इन छ स्टेटस को तीन हजार मेगावाट्स बिजली दे सकते है । इतनी विपुल सम्पदा हमारे पास पडी है । हमारे पास जो कोयला है, उस को भी एक्सप्लायट किया जाये ।

डा० राव कहते है कि हमारे पास पैसा नही है । क्या हम उन को नासिक ले जायें और कहे कि यहा से नोट ले ले ? हम पैसे का प्रबन्ध कैसे करें ? जब पैसा नही है, तो उन का मत्रालय क्या करेगा ? इस लिए उन की असमर्थता पर हम को बडी हमदर्दी है । मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि मध्य प्रदेश मे इतना विपुल पानी है । उस से लाभ उठाने के लिए मध्य प्रदश के लिए 200 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान किया जाये । एक स्पशल कमीशन बिठाया जाये, जो वहा के पानी के पोटशल का सरवे कर के अपना रिपोर्ट दे ।

आज मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । वहा पर दश के कुल पानी का पाचवा हिस्सा मौजूद है, लेकिन सिचाई केवल सात परसेंट होती है । अगर मेरे क्षेत्र के लोगो को यह मालूल हो जाये कि मध्य प्रदश के साथ इतना बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से हम को साधन नही दिये जा रहे है और हमारी गरीबी को हटाने के बजाये बढाया जा रहा है, तो पता नही, मैं वापिस इस सदन मे आ पाऊंगा या नही । मत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश का खयाल रखें । हम

उन का खयाल रखेंगे। अकेला छत्तीसगढ़ पूरे देश को चावल खिला सकता है। मालवा दो तीन प्रान्तों को खिला सकता है मैं डा० राव से कहूंगा कि वह पैसा लायें और हमारी योजनाओं को पूरा करें।

सभापति महोदय: डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया—मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य पहली घंटी पर नहीं बैठ जायेंगे, वे सब के सब रह जायेंगे। इस लिए आप कम से कम समय लें। आप अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सीज की इम्पार्टेन्ट बातें कहें। अगर आप डीटेल में जायेंगे, तो आप के बाकी साथी नहीं बोल पायेंगे।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी): सभपति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे सिंचाई और विद्युत की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है।

पिछले वर्ष भारत सरकार के सामने दो चुनौतियां आई थीं एक चुनौती तो प्रकृति या भगवान इन्द्र द्वारा आई थी बाढ़ के रूप में और दूसरी चुनौती याहिया खां द्वारा आई थी हम पर युद्ध थोपने के रूप में। दूसरी चुनौती का मुकाबला भारत सरकार ने किया। बाढ़ और सूखे की जो चुनौती प्रकृति के द्वारा आती है, यदि उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम ने मौजूदा लोक सभा में प्रगति की ओर कदम नहीं उठाये, तो फिर इस के बाद वह कभी दूर नहीं हो सकती है।

जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूं, अपने दल के कनवीनर की हैसियत से या सिंचाई सम्बन्धी परामर्शदात्री कमेटी के सदस्य की हैसियत से जब से मैं मीटिंगों में बैठा हूं, मैं ने देखा है कि सिंचाई को बढ़ाने के रास्ते में जो सब से बड़ी बाधा है, वह यह है कि पानी का जो राष्ट्रीय अधिकार है, उस को हम ने प्रदेशों में बांट रखा है। पानी राष्ट्र की सम्पति है। वह पूरे राष्ट्र के इस्तेमाल के लिए है। मैं ने सिंचाई की परामर्शदात्री कमेटी में भी निवेदन किया है कि...

सभापति महोदय: कमेटी में जो कुछ हुआ है; उस का जिक्र यहां न करें।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया: मैं कहना चाहता हूं—मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के अन्य सदस्य भी इस से सहमत होंगे—कि संविधान में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जये कि जो नदियां दो या दो से अधिक प्रदेशों में बहती हैं, उन की सारी योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार ही उन का सरवे करे और उन पर बांध तथा बिजली की योजनायें तैयार करे। वह स्वयं प्रदेशों में पानी और बिजली का बंटवारा करे और वह राज्यों को अनुदान के रूप में जो भाग देती है, उस में से पानी और बिजली की अनुपात से धन राशि काट ले।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव को बहुत जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने की कृपा करेंगे। इस के रास्ते में जो भी बाधा हो, उस को भी दूर किया जाये। इस से नर्बदा वैली, कावेरी, बेतवा और सोन नदी आदि सब विवाद हल हो जायेंगे और जो पानी बह रहा है, जब कि जमीन सूखी पड़ी है, उस का सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए गंगा को कोवेरी से और ब्रह्मपुत्र को गंगा से मिलाने की योजनाओं को सर्वे करने की तारीख निश्चित कर दी जाये। इस के लिए 15 अगस्त बड़ा शुभ दिन है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करें कि इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए रुपया रखा जायेगा और उस के लिए निश्चित रूप से

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

15 अगस्त को डिटेल सर्वे की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश की कमी पर मंत्री महोदय ने कई बार चिन्ता प्रकट की है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा जो योजनायें केन्द्र के पास भेजी गई हैं, उन में से टिहरी बांध की योजना का आदेश अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। औबरा विद्युत योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय उस का आदेश भी शीघ्र भेजने की कृपा करें। उत्तर प्रदेश को अणु बिजलीघर दिया गया है, उस के लिए हम मंत्री महोदय के आभारी हैं। लेकिन जैसा अभी सदन के और सदस्यों ने कहा था कि इतनी बड़ी योजना की नींव मजबूत हो, उस में भूकम्प की स्थिति के कारण कोई दिक्कत न आए, उस का भी आप ध्यान रख कर उस को माताटीला पर बनाने की कृपा करें।

उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों की आप बैठक कर रहे हैं, 13-14 को इस के लिए हम आभारी हैं। आप राजघाट की योजना को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित करें यह मैं विशेष तौर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं।

इस के साथ सिंचाई विद्युत बढ़ाने में जो आप का प्रयास चल रहा है, आप के सैक्रेटरिएट का आप के तमाम स्टाफ का, उस के लिए बधाई दे कर आप को फिर यह याद दिलाना चहता हूं कि आप अगर यह सोचें कि भागीरथ कोई ऋषि थे जिन्होंने प्रयास किया था हिमालय पहाड़ से गंगा को नीचे लाने के लिए, तो भागीरथ भी उस समय जो सरकार थी उस के शायद सिंचाई मंत्री थे। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस संसार में भागीरथ ने जिस तरह से काम किया था, उन के स्टाफ ने जो काम किया था गंगा को नीचे लाने के लिए, आप फिर से गंगा को कावेरी में मिलाने के लिए काम करें और उस परम्परा को, उस संस्कृति को कायम रखें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का आभारी हूं।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में सिंचाई और बिजली का काफी विकास हुआ है फिर भी अभी बहुत करने की गुंजाइश है। कुल 1920 लाख हैक्टर जमीन पर देश के अंदर खेती होती है। जो कुछ हमारे देश मे नदियों से, नालों से, सरफेस वाटर जो अवेलेबल है उस से और जो अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर अवेलेबल है उस से सिंचाई होती है उस के हिसाब से हमारे देश के अंदर कुल मिला कर 810 लाख हैक्टर जमीन पर उस से सिंचाई की जा सकती है। यानी जितनी खेती होती है उस का आधा रकबा सिंचित हो सकता है, इतना पोटेंशियल हमारे देश में मौजूद है। अभी तक पिछले 20 साल में जब से हमारी योजनाएं चालू हुई हम ने सिंचाई की जो मध्यम या बड़ी नदी घाटी योजनाओं का काम हाथ में लिया उस में कुल मिला कर 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि खर्च की। इस से करीब 188 लाख हैक्टर जमीन पर पानी सींचने की व्यवस्था हुई। करीब 24 परसेंट रकबा हम सिंचित कर पाये हैं। इस तरह से 75 परसेंट काम जो सिंचाई का होना है वह हमें करना है। 20 साल में इन योजनाओं में जो हम ने 2 हजार करोड़ रकबा सिंचित बनाया उस से कुल 2.2 करोड़ हैक्टर रकबे पर हम ने सिंचाई का पोटेंशियल बनाया। यह पोटेंशियल हमारा पूरा यूज नहीं हो रहा है। 83 परसेंट यूज हो रहा है। बाकी पोटेंशल अभी यूज नहीं हो रहा है। कुल मिला कर 38 लाख एकड़ के करीब बनता है। एक एकड़ सिंचाई का पोटेंशल क्रियेट करने के लिए हमको इन योजनाओं में करीब नौ सौ रुपये खर्च करने पड़े हैं। इस तरह से अगर 38 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई का पोटेंशल यूज नहीं होता है तो इससे हमारे देश को हर साल तीन सौ पचास करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। यह काफी गंभीर बात हैं। जैसा राव साहब हमेंशा ध्यान देते हैं

और स्टेट्स को लगातार कहते है कि पोटेंशल जो बना है उसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, पानी का सदुपयोग होना चाहिये, ये बहुत जरूरी बाते है। लेकिन फिर भी खास तौर से जो हमने देश मे पालिसी रखी है सिचाई की विकास योजनाओ के सिलसिले मे, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीतिया रही हो चाहे योजना आयोग की नीतियां रही हो उन्होने हमेशा इस पानी को राष्ट्र का पानी ही माना है और इसी हिसाब से हमारी सिचाई की योजनाओ का विकास हुआ है। कही कही पर अगडे खडे हुए है खास तौर से नर्मदा नदी के पानी के बारे मे। अभी मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे इसके बारे मे लेकिन मै समझता हू कि इसकी ज्यादातर जिम्मेदारी मध्य प्रदेश पर स्वय आती है। मध्य प्रदेश के लोग इस नर्मदा के पानी का उपयोग करना चाहते तो मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात मे जो विवाद खडा हुआ है, वह खड़ा नही होता और इसकी योजना कभी की बन गई होती। वह योजना भी काफी बड़ी करीब बारह सौ करोड रुपय की योजना उस वक्त थी और आगे भाव ऊचे हो गए है। जैसे इस विवाद को हल कराने की बात सोची गई है अगर ट्रिब्यूनल के अन्दर यह विवाद इसी तरह चलता रहा तो यह कभी हल नही होना। .....(व्यवधान)... ..मेरा निवेदन है हमारा राजस्थान जैसा सूखा प्रान्त जिसका बहुत सा इलाका पार्टिशन के पहले सिध और उधर जा कर अकाल के वक्त मे पेट भर लिया करता था, उसके लिए जहा तीन चार लाख एकड जमीन पर पानी मिलना था, योजना आयोग ने और भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान की इस माग को स्वीकार किया था कि नर्मदा के विकास के अन्दर राजस्थान को भी पानी दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन उस ट्रिब्यूनल ने राजस्थान को यह कह दिया कि क्योकि यह रायपेरियन स्टेट नही है इसलिए इसको उन्होने आउस्ट कर दिया। यह राजस्थान के लिए बहुत लाख पूर्ण स्थिति है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले अगर कानून के हिसाब से है और उस कानून को बदलने की जरूरत है तो उसको बदलना चाहिये। हमे हक हासिल है कि पानी का उपयोग राष्ट्र के हित मे हो और सूखे इलाकेज हा पीने का पानी नहीं है, जहा हर वक्त अकाल पड़ता है, जहा चम्बल जैसी एक नदी है जिसकी योजना बन चुकी है और जो पानी आया है वह अग्रेजो के वक्त मे भी राजस्थान के अन्दर 1901 मे गंगा नहर का पानी मिला, 1948 मे भाखडा का पानी मिला, कुछ आगे जा कर राजस्थान का 28 लाख का पानी मिला तो वह सूखा इलाका जिस मे बाहर की नदियो से ही पानी आ सकता है अगर हम जैसा इंटर-प्रेटेशन इस ट्रिब्यूनल ने दिया है, उसको मान ले तो बडा भारी नुकसान राजस्थान का होगा और वह डेजर्ट का इलाका हमेशा पीने के पानी से बंचित रह जाएगा। इसलिये कानून बदलने की जरूरत है तो उसको भी बदला जाये और जो हमारी नीति रही है जिस के ऊपर अग्रेजो की सरकार भी उस कानून के नीचे चलती थी और आज की हमारी सरकार भी चलना चाहती है उसको हमे कानून का रूप देना पड़े तो वह देना जरूरी है।

दो शब्द मै राजस्थान कैनाल के लिए निवेदन करूगा। उसका पहला फेज पोंग डेम रावी सतलुज लिंक यह सारे काम 1974 तक काफी हद तक पूरे होने की गुजाइश है। राजस्थान नहर का पहला फेज पूरा होने से छतरगढ़ तक पानी पहुंचाने की गुजाइश बस गई है। मै ने पहले कहा था कि नागोर, लूनकरणसर और बीकानेर के इलाके मे पीने का पानी नही है और उसके लिये लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था लूनकरणसर से बीकानेर तक हुई। नागौर को अब पाती इस लिफ्ट से देने की जरूरत नही है। अगर हम वह पानी जो छतरगढ़ के पास जाता है जिस में पीने का पानी

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

और कुछ सिचाई के लिए पानी मिल जाता है, उस मे से एक नई नहर निकाल दे जो 40-50 मील से ज्यादा लम्बी नही होगी, उसकी ऊचाई भी और लिफ्ट भी कम नही होगा, तो पीने का पानी नागौर जैसे सूखे इलाके को दिया जा सकता है और सिचाई भी की जा सकती है। आप इस सुझाव पर भी विचार करें।

जहा तक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का प्रश्न है, काफी विकास हुआ है। हमारे देश मे तीसरी योजना तक 45,000 गावो मे बिजली का विकास था। पिछले पाच सालो मे 60-70 हजार गावो तक और विस्तार हुआ है। गरीब और हरिजनो की बस्तियो तक जिन्हे पहुचाने के लिए जो प्रावधान पिछले साल 50 लाख का था वह इस साल एक करोड कर दिया गया है। इस दिशा मे ध्यान दे रहे है। नीचे के पानी से सिचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए काफी हमने टारगेट से भी ज्यादा पम्पिग सेट लगाए है और पानी पहुचाया है। लेकिन जो इलाके पिछडे रह गए है जिन के अन्दर इस तरीके के काम नही हुए है, जिन के रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस बन गए है वहा पर खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन राज्यो की तरफ पूरा पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के विस्तार और सिचाई योजनाओ के विकास के लिए जो इलाके पिछडे हुए रह गए है, उन इलाको के लिये विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की प्रार्थना करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हू।

सिचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) सभापति महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यो ने इस बहस मे भाग लिया है उन्होने बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओ के ऊपर प्रकाश डाला है और बहुत से अमूल्य सुझाव दिए हैं। समय के अभाव के कारण उन सब बातो का उत्तर शायद मैं न दे सकू लेकिन इस में कोई शक नही कि उनके अमूल्य सुझावो से मंत्रालय अवश्य ही लाभान्वित होगा और जो समस्यायें उन्होने रखी है उनके ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से विचार किया जाएगा। मुख्य समस्यायें बिजली की कमी, बाढ, और जो अविकसित गाव है, उनकी दुर्दशा, पीने के पानी की कमी इत्यादि की है जिन के ऊपर कि माननीय सदस्यो ने प्रकाश डाला है।

इस मे कोई शक नही कि बिजली की देश मे कमी है, लेकिन ऐसी बात नही है कि पहले जो बिजली थी, उस मे कमी आगई है। वास्तविकता यह है कि बिजली की माग बढती जा रही है और इस मे सब से बडा श्रेय किसान का है। वे अपनी खेती को अच्छा बनाने के लिए दिनो-दिन ट्यूब-वेल का प्रबन्ध कर रहे है, जिस के लिए उन्हे बिजली चाहिए और बराबर उन की दरखास्त चली आ रही है। इसी लिए ऐसा लगता है कि बिजली की कमी है।

इस समय देश मे जो इंस्टाल्ड जैनरेटिंग कैपेसिटी है, वह 17 मिलियन किलोवाट की है और ऐसा अन्दाज था कि चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह 23 मिलियन किलोवाट हो जायेगी। परन्तु कुछ कारणो से हम इस लक्ष्य तक नही पहुच पायेगे, लेकिन चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 20 मिलियन किलोवाट जरूर हो जायगी। पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे इस और बहुत जोर से धक्का लगाने वाली बात है, हमारी योजना है कि चौथी-पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जितनी बिजली प्राप्त होगी, पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक उतनी ही बिजली अर्थात् 20 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली की क्षमता बढ़ने की सम्भावना है।

इस मे कोइ शक नही कि गावो मे बिजली की माग अधिक होती जा रही है, जो विद्युत बोर्डस हैं उन के पास धन की कमी है, जिसकी वजह से वे गावो की बिजली की आवश्यकता

को पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस काम के लिए हम ने जो रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन का गठन किया है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी का भाषण हो रहा है, लेकिन सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घण्टी बज रही है... अब कोरम हो गया है, आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील : सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की दिशा में हमारे रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन ने बहुत काफी मदद की है, उस ने काफी पैसा दिया है और इस के अन्तर्गत 211 स्कीमें स्वीकृत हुई हैं, जिन की लागत करीब 133 करोड़ रुपये है। इस से यह लाभ हुआ है कि जो बैकवर्ड जिले थे, उन में भी इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बिजली जा सकी है, क्योंकि अभी तक ऐसा होता था कि जहां पर ज्यादा विकास हो रहा है, वहीं पर बिजली का भी विकास होता रहा, परन्तु इस कारपोरेशन की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायगा कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां की स्कीमों को पहले मन्जूरी दी जाय और इन्होंने यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : आप ने कितने परसेंट को दिया है? क्या आप ने देखा है कि इस में कितनी धीमी प्रगति हुई है?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील : मेरे पास पूरे आंकड़े हैं, मैं आप के पास भेज दूंगा।

हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। तामिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य श्री मायावन ने कहा कि यह जो धनराशि 12 सौ गांवों को इलैक्ट्रिफाई करने के लिए दी गई है, यह बहुत कम है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस में उन को कुछ गलतफहमी है, यह गांवों को इलैक्ट्रिफाई करने के लिए नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जब गांवों को इलैक्ट्रिफाई किया जाता है तो आम तौर से हरिजन-हेमलैट्स में खम्भे नहीं लगते, लेकिन अब उन को भी इस योजना में शामिल किया जा रहा है और जब तक वे शामिल नहीं किये जायेंगे वह स्कीम पूरी नहीं समझी जाएगी, स्वीकृत नहीं की जायगी। लेकिन जो अब तक हो चुके हैं, उन गांवों के लिये क्या होगा? उन के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो गांव इलैक्ट्रिफाई हो गये हैं, लेकिन हरिजन मुहल्लों में बिजली नहीं पहुंची है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को देखेगी और वहां पर बिजली पहुंचायेगी। इस साल पचास लाख रुपया रखा गया है, फिर हर साल एक करोड़ रुपया रखा जायगा, इस तरह से जो बाकी साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया है, वह इन हेमलैट्स को पूरा करने के लिये है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह एक छोटा सा कदम है, लेकिन यह समाजवाद की ओर जाता है। अब तक जहां पर अंधेरा था, अब उन को भी रोशनी का किरण मिल सकेगी। जो अविकसित गांव हैं वहां पर बड़ी दिक्कतें हैं। जैसा पाण्डे जी ने कहा, सड़कें नहीं हैं, पीने का पानी नहीं है, नालियां नहीं हैं, बरसात में पानी भर जाता है—इन सब चीजों का सर्वे कराने की योजना है जो हमारा रूरल इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेज विभाग करेगा। हम ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 17 प्रान्तों के 25 जिलों को लिया है, जिन में 550 टोलियां सर्वे का काम करेंगी। एक टोली में 9 व्यक्ति होंगे—दो ग्रैजुएट इंजीनियर, एग्रिकल्चर्ल आफिसर, एक सर्वेअर, एक ट्रेसर और पांच अनस्किल्ड। इस से बहुत से लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा और सर्वे भी होगा। वे लोग वहां

[श्री बैजनाथ कुरील]

जा कर देखेंगे कि वहां की क्या आबादी है, किस तरह से लोग रहते है, हरिजनों की क्या स्थिति है, पीने के पानी की क्या व्यवस्था है, सड़कें कैसे बन सकती है, बरसात का पानी निकालने के लिए नालियां कैसे बनेंगी, सिंचाई का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा, सारे नक्शे एक जगह इकट्ठे होंगे, और हमें केन्द्र में उन के बारे में निर्णय लेने में सहूलियत होगी। यह प्रयास गावों की दशा सुधारने की तरफ है, हो सकता है कि यह अभी छोटा कदम है, सिर्फ 25 जिलों में किया गया है, लेकिन यह अभी शुरुआत है, इस के बाद धीरे धीरे काम आगे बढ़ेगा।

एक दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण समस्या का उल्लेख मंडल जी ने किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि बाढ़ से हर साल बहुत नुकसान होता है। सब से बड़ी बाढ़ 1954 में आई थी, उस के बाद बाढ़ें आती रहीं और इस तरह से इन कई वर्षों में 2370 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हुआ, मकानों का नुकसान हुआ, फ़ाप का नुकसान हुआ। इस के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये है ....

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: जाने भी गई है।

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील हां, जान भी गई है, 13976 जानें गई। इस के लिये प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जो हमारा फोरकास्टिंग सिस्टम है उस को और ज्यादा पावरफुल बनाने का कोशिश हो रही है। यह सिस्टम इस वक्त कई जगहों पर काम कर रहा है और इस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। गोहाटी में है, कन्ट्रोल रूम डिब्रूगढ़ में है, जोरहाट में है, ग्वालपाड़े में है, सिल्चर में है, जलपाईगुड़ी में है। पटना में जो स्टेशन है, उस का कन्ट्रोल रूम मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा मुंगेर और बीरपुर में है। लखनऊ में इसका कन्ट्रोल रूम है। इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर, सूरत, भड़ौंच, होशंगाबाद, बालासोर भुवनेश्वर, राजनदी में भी इसी तरह से कन्ट्रोल रूम है। एक न्यू देहली में भी है। इनको और ज्यादा पावर-फुल बनाने तथा माडर्न इक्वीपमेन्ट से सुसज्जित करने का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है ताकि पहले से लोगों को बताया जा सके कि बाढ़ आ रही है और उससे बचने का काम आप को करना है क्योंकि अभी जो बाढ़ आई उन दिनों में बहुत से लोगों को खबर नहीं हुई, रात में पानी भर गया था उड़ीसा में जो साइक्लोन आया उसका पता नहीं चल सका, यद्यपि फोरकास्ट हुई थी लेकिन लोगों को ठीक से नोटिस नहीं मिली जिससे वे भाग नहीं सके और उसमें लोगों की जानें गई।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर क्या मंत्री जी ऐसा समझते है कि जितने सूचना केन्द्र है वह पर्याप्त है?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील. मैं ने बताया कि यह तो मौजूद है तथा और बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयास हो रहा है। बिहार के लोगों ने और इंजीनियर्स ने भी बहुत सी जगहों के लिये बताया है और कोशिश हो रही है कि वहां पर भी लगाया जाये। उसके लिए पैसा रखा गया है और पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह एक खुशी की बात है कि बिहार के जो सिंचाई मंत्री थे उन्होंने यहां पर बताया कि बिहार में इसका बड़ा उपयोग हुआ और फोरकास्टिंग सिस्टम की वजह से बहुत सी जानें बचाई जा सकी है। दूसरी जगहों पर शायद इसका इतना उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका लेकिन बिहार में इस पिछली बाढ़ में इसका बड़ा उपयोग किया गया और उससे बहुत सी जानें बचा ली गई। तो यह जो आपका प्वाइन्ट है वह सही है कि और कई जगहों पर भी जहां इसकी जरूरत है इसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त सवाल यह है कि बाढ़ आती कैसे है? एक तो जो हमारे इम्बेंकमेन्ट्स है वह ज्यादा पानी भर जाने से टूट जाते है या कमजोर रहते है इसलिए टूट जाते है और ऊपर

से पानी निकल जाता है। इसके अलावा जो ड्रेन्स है वह भी कम है या ड्रेन्स सिल्टेड हो गई है उसकी वजह से पानी का दबाव ज्यादा होता है। तो इस काम के लिए प्रायर्टी वर्क्स सैक्शन किए गये है जैसे बिहार मे 27 करोड की 6 स्कीमे है, उडीसा मे 38 करोड से तीन बडी स्कीम्स है। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश म 21 5 करोड रुपये की लागत स 6 स्कीम्स है। वेस्ट बगाल मे 24 8 करोड की लागत से पाच स्कीम्स है। इनका पैसा भी कुछ रिलीज हो चुका है और तीन साल म यह काम समाप्त हो जाना चाहिए। तो आज के सिलसिले म हमारी ये योजनाये है ताकि जो नुकसान होता है उसको बचाया जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, बिजली के सम्बन्ध मे हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्यो ने यहा पर कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बहुत सी स्कीम पेंडिंग पडी हुई है, वह सैंक्शन नही हुई या क्लियर नही हुई। यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 10 स्कीम्स भेज रखी है जिनकी कुल लागत होती है 741 95 करोड। इसम मे दो स्कीमे तो क्लियर हो चुकी है टेक्निकल एडवाइजरी कमेटी के द्वारा। एक तो ओवरा थर्मल एक्सटेंशन स्टेज II है 600 मेगावाट्स की 89 89 करोड की। और एक टेहरी डैम प्रोजेक्ट है 600 मेगावाट्स की 197 92 करोड की।

एक माननीय सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट के पास इनके आदेश नही पहुचे है।

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील ये टेक्निकल एडवाइजरी कमेटी से क्लियर हो गई है, अब वहा पर जायेगी और उनपर काम होगा। प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास भी इनको जाना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय. आप कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील. मैं खत्म कर रहा हू।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर नाथ बिहार के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन खोलने के विषय मे...

सभापति महोदय. बीच मे आप लोग मत बोलिए। यहा बहुत से स्पीकर्स है, यह बडा इम्पार्टेन्ट सब्जेक्ट है। हम मिनिस्टर को साढे पाच बजे बुला रहे है एकार्डिंग टु दी डायरेक्शस आफ दि स्पीकर। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके बीच मे मत बोलिए और आप लोग बहुत कम समय लीजिएगा ताकि दूसरे लोगो को अपनी कान्टीटएन्सी के बारे मे कम से कम कंट्रीब्यूशन करने का मौका मिल जाये।

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील आठ और स्कीम्स पेंडिंग है जिन पर जाच-पडताल हो रही है। हरदुआगज 110 मेगावाट की, ऋषीकेश हरिद्वार हाइडल है 100 मेगावाट की, लखवा डैम प्रोजेक्ट, 100 मेगावाट की, बियासी हाइडल स्कीम है 25 मेगावाट की ओवरा थर्मल स्टेशन है 400 मेगावाट का, विष्णु प्रयाग हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट है 262 मेगावाट का, गोरखपुर थर्मल स्टेशन 400 मेगावाट का और ओवरा थर्मल (बी) पावर स्टेशन है 1000 मेगावाट का।

श्री बी० के० दास चौधरी (कूच-बिहार) दालखोला के बारे म ?

श्री बैजनाथ कुरील दालकोला के लिए श्री पी० आर० दास मुन्शी ने भी रेफर किया था और दास चौधरी भी उसको बार बार कहते रहे है—अब वह क्लियर होने जा रहा है और बहुत जल्दी उस पर काम शुरू होगा।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) I will being with a few concrete suggestions for the consideration of the hon Irrigation Minister

In Israel the national and the regional water schemes are so inter-connected as to form an integrated country-wide distribution system Raintall is regularly induced

[Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde]

by clouds-seeding with promising results We are also told that in Israel they have made progress in regard to desalination of the sea water That has given out the hope that the cost may become acceptable for the utilisasion of the water not only for the domestic purposes but for purposes of agriculture and industry

Therefore, I want to ask Can we not embark upon such projects in our country when we have in Dr K L Rao a politician among engineers and an engineer among politicians

16.46 hrs.

[SHRI R D BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Irrigation which provides the right type of insuranee against the vazaries of nature plays a vital role in the Indian economy which is predominantly agricultural

I would now like to refer to some of the achievements of this Ministry

The irrigation potential has been doubled in the last two decades

The installed generating capacity which was 2 3 million k w in the beginning of the first five-year plan has risen to 16 7 million k w during the last 20 years

The *per capita* consumption of electricity which was 18 units in 1950 51 has risen up to 90 units during the period 1970-71

The rural electrification programme has also been gaining momentum, because, this is of particular importance to the development of our economy in the rural sector

The number of villages electrified have risen from 3600 to 1,14,000

The Ministry is aware of the fact that special efforts must be made for the development of irrigation and power facilities and rural electrification in backward areas

The Sangli constituency that I represent comprises of one-third of drought-affected areas and an additional one-third or backward areas And, particularly, I would like to draw the attention of our Minister to the large track of land, starting from the eastern portion of Sangli district in South Maharashtra, and going straight through the districts of Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar and then to Nasik District It is a tract of land not favoured by mother nature It deserves special consideration I may point out a strange coincidence here In appendix II of the report of the Ministry this years the Ministry has given us a statement showing the major and minor irrigation projects taken up in various States But strangely enough, the work in my district of Sangli on the Warna project which has an irrigation potential of 24 million acres has been lagging behind for years, causing immeasurable loss and consequential dissatisfaction among the people The people here are eager to know what the hon Minister wants to do in the matter.

We are told that the power systems have been integrated with that in the rest of the country That is a welcome step We are again told that power systems of the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have also been interconnected But it has been stated that energy shortage is being experienced in Maharashtra and Gujarat, which has retarded industrial growth of that region The people of that region want to know what speedy remedial measures are proposed to overcome that difficulty

I would specially refer to the new scheme for a National Water Grid and also the scheme for rural engineering survey Here, I have a special point to make I am welcoming this scheme, particularly because in a village called Manjarde in my constituency, while digging a bore, a fountain of water has erupted above ground level which is something really marvellous I suggest that a special team of experts may be sent to inspect the same and explore the possibilities of finding out the hidden underground water resources in that region That area is a chronically drought-affected area and it will go a long way in helping the people there

I would say a word about the electrification of the Harijan bastis Hitherto, we had been uncharitable to these areas. I am glad that during the Fourth Plan period, 20000 bastis are going to be covered at a cost of Rs 5 crores.

The Irrigation Commission has recommended criteria for identifying areas which are drought-prone areas. We would like to

know what these criteria are. The people who are residing in those areas have so far suffered from the vagaries of nature, and they would like to know what those criteria are and what minimum irrigation works are going to be taken up in those areas.

The hon. Prime Minister in the course of her statement made in the House had referred to the joint Declaration signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangla Desh which contemplates the establishment of a joint rivers commission *inter alia* to survey fortunal benefit, the river systems shared by the two countries. This brings me to our inter-State water disputes. Those disputes have been going on for years together. But I would refer to a small lacuna in the formation of one particular tribunal. At page 118 of the report of the Ministry it has been stated:

> "The Inter-State water disputes relating to the rivers Krishna and the Godavari could not be settled by negotiations among the concerned States".

But at page 119 of the same report, where there is a reference to the Narmada water dispute, there is no mention of such failure to arrive at a settlement by negotiation. Therefore, I am unable to understand whether the said tribunal was properly constituted under section 4 of the relevant Act. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Vasantrao Naik is reported to have said that the Narmada water dispute is capable of negotiated settlement. He has been complaining that the Maharashtra Government was not consulted before the appointment of the said tribunal. I hope the Minister will clarify the position.

Efforts are being made in the case of the Cauvery waters dispute to bring all the concerned Chief Ministers together. Why such efforts are not made in case of Krishna, Godavari and Narmada waters disputes? As far as adjudication proceedings are concerned, I am reminded of a small quote: 'Man was born free, but he found himself everywhere in chains'. Similarly the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 has resulted in catching the free waters in the chain of legal technicalities and the selfish bonds of parochial interest.

Are we not going to treat this water as a national resource? I am glad that this morning during question hour, the Minister was kind enough to concede this position. We are setting time-bound programmes, but ironically enough, we are wasting both precious time and water because of prolonged water disputes.

Lastly I would make an appeal to the Prime Minister. She has achieved a miracle in making possible the harnessing of waters inter-nation rivers flowing between India and Bangla Desh. I would request her to immediately hold a meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers to bring out proposals likely to be accepted by all the States concerned, proposals which are in the highest national interest.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI (Sundargarh): Supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I submit before this House that irrigation and power play the most important part for the economic development of our nation. Up till now we have laid more emphasis on industrialistation of the country. Neither have we given irrigatin and power facilities to farmers, nor have we provided them with modern agricultural implements. That is why educated young men are not interested in working in the agricultural field and the problem of skilled unemployment is growing day by day. I would request the Minister to consider this matter seriously and supply power and water to the rural areas.

In Orissa, about 1,300 villages out of 46,000 have so far been electrified. This is clear indication of the poor rural electrification there. Rural electrification in the Sundargarh districts is most neglected. Electrification in the hilly and adivasi areas is nil. Our people are not so much anxious for lighting their houses for luxury purposes but they want electricity for lift irrigation to save crops from drought. So I request the Minister to give more emphasis to rural electrification instead of giving emphasis on urban electrification for lighting houses.

Farmers in my district of Sundargarh are affected by drought every year. They depend for their khariff crops on the mercy of rainfall. The green revolution is a dream of the 20th century for my people. Special emphasis will have to be laid on mini

[Shri Gajadhar Majhi]

irrigation. No minor irrigation schemes have been put into operation in Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Koraput districts. I am referring to Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Koraput districts. No minor irrigation project has been constructed so far in my area. It is true that the Government has achieved notable progress in regard to ground-water development schemes in the last five years. But this ground-water development scheme has not yet been started in my district. Due to the Mandira dam at Rourkela on the river Sankh, the upstream river-bed has been silted up, and as a result, the water of this river overflowed and caused damage to thousands of acres of agricultural land of the poor adivasis. So, the river Sankh should be protected from silting up, and special steps should be thken to safeguard agricultural lands in the peripheral area.

17 hrs.

The Ghoghar minor irrigation project in the Sundargarh district and the Bhimkund project in Keonjhar district should be included as Central projects in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Sundargarh town, the headquarters of Sundargarh district, which is situated on the banks of the river Ib should be included in the town protection scheme during this year.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj) : Sir, I am glad that I am able to take part in the debate on the demands for grants for this Ministry because I consider that this is one of the most important Ministries. But as the scope of this Ministry is so wide and varied, the limited time—apart from the limited amounts given to it—is not enough, and I only hope that the Central Government gives some more funds to this Ministry in the fifth Plan period so that they can take up the responsibility for some of the projects in a big way.

As you know, in my State of Assam, we are confronted with floods, and most of the hon. Members who have spoken here—and I have been listening to them all this time—have been claiming more waters for their States, But we in Assam are suffering from excess of water. I also heard the hon. Deputy Minister who has spoken just now, but he had nothing to say about this problem. You know there are certain States in the country like Assam, Bihar and West Bengal where this problem is so serious. If you want to meet it, you have to meet it in a gigantic way, and the only way is to have big river valley projects on some of the big rivers in north-eastern India, so that in time you can control floods and minimise the suffering of the people there.

In Assam as you know, we have been facing floods every year and as a result our economy has been dwindling year after year. Every year, it has been calculated, we are losing Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores by way of loss and damage to human life and property through floods. We have been voicing our grievances here, inside the House, and also outside, and as a result, our Prime Minister has been kind enough to make a declaration, and in pursuance of our Prime Minister's assurance, in December, 1969, the Brahmputra Flood Control Commission was constituted. I think, in the middle of 1970. But then, up till now, nothing has been done. What is the use of forming this Commission unless the fund is there ? I know this Commission is useless. Unless you can provide them sufficient money for investigating such huge projects, it is useless. The only thing I can demand here is that the Centre should take up the responsibility for this projects, so that in time, this can be fruitful project and our people can be saved from the ravages of floods.

Again, it is shocking to know—and I have been saying this for all these years—that, while the flood problem so acute in Assam, the Centre has neglected it so far, and in all the Plans—1st, 2nd and third, and even in the fourth—no major river valley project has been taken up in our area. Only one small project in my district of Cachar, the Barak-Earthen dam project, has been taken up. It has a long history, and ever since 1962, since I have been here, I have been mentioning it here, and on every occasion, the hon. Minister in charge used to assure us on the floor of

the House that the Barak project will come up, and the green signal has been given to it also. Now, I find that they have been talking of a new selected site. The hon. Minister also told us in this House that the previous site at Maina-dhar, which was selected after full investigation is one of the best sites that has been noticed. But now it is said that the Manipur Government is objecting to this, because some of the areas in Manipur will go under water because of this dam in Barak. Because there is objection, the Central Government is thinking of some new site for the project. That means it will take another ten years, if they go on doing like this. This way they are deceiving the people. Choosing to find another site means another ten years which we have seen and experienced ourselves. I want to know whether they are coming up with this project and giving their okay to start work at the original site at Maina-dhar.

We are glad that Government is going ahead with some project in Manipur. Lak Tok project is coming up, which is flood control cum power project. We also know that excess water from this project will flow through Barake river. We shall be glad only if Laktok project and the Barake project are taken up side by side.

We have been doing well so far as irrigation is concerned. But target should be to cover 75 per cent of our agricultural land by irrigation which is still to be covered. That being so, they have to go in a big way so that they can cover these areas in time, and we can become self-sufficient. Then again no appreciable efforts have been made to create additional potintial in some of the States during the last four plan periods one of them is my State. The Ministry have to do something for those States for which they have done nothing all these years.

We are facing a power crisis, though there are enough hydel re-sources of power because Ministry had never done anything to harness that power. It is stated in the report that 'One-fourth of the total hydel power potential in the country lies in Assam; yet there has been no attempt to utilise it. Assem, alone, can feed the entire north-eastern region. We have been speaking about a national grid system but progress in this regard is very very slow and with the allotted fund of Rs. 40 crores, is it possible to execute or complete the National Grid System ? It requires more mony and planning for this. If the Ministry is able to complete the system, it will be easy and cheap also to feed the entire country with power and maintain ruglar flow of power to all parts in the country. In the book called India : Irrigation Power Projects it is said, I am quoting :

> "Assam has enormour power potential in her rivers ..One-fourth of the hydro-power potential of India is concentrated in the Assam region alone. Yet the level of power development in Assam in the aggregate as well as in *per capita* terms has been the lowest among the States in India."

Here comes the question of planning. The planners and the authority should give more attention to those areas where it is available cheap and in abundance. I only hope that in the coming years, especially in the next Plan, Assam will get its due share and multi-purpose river vally projects will come in those areas also.

श्री बेकारिया (जूनागढ़): सभापति महोदय, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस तरह से पहली योजना में इरिगेशन को महत्व दिया गया था उसी तरह से अब फिर दिया जाएगा। पानी राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और इसके ठीक ठीक इस्तेमाल के लिए सरकार ने जो कमिशन बिठाया था, उस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी है और उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करने का वादा भी यहां किया है। इसको देखते हुए लगता है कि पहली योजना में जिस तरह से खेती की ओर ध्यान दिया गया था वही ध्यान अब फिर से दिया जाएगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहली योजना के बाद देश में इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करने के प्रयत्न इस देश के बड़े बड़े

[श्री बेकारिया]

इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और कुछ ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने किए। लेकिन रिजल्ट क्या हुआ ? पहले इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोअथ 11 परसेंट तक बढ गया था, लेकिन अब वह नीचे जा रहा है। जब तक इस देश की अर्थिक नीति खेती पर निर्भर नहीं होगी, जब तक खेती को समृद्ध नहीं बनाया जायेगा और उस के लिए जब तक इस देश में इरिगेशन की पूरी सुविधाये नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक इस देश का अर्थतन्त्र आगे नहीं बढ सकेगा।

गुजरात एक क्रानिकली ड्राउट एफेक्टिड और इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में मोस्ट बैकवर्ड एरिया है। उस के लिए नर्बदा प्राजेक्ट का बडा महत्व है, जिस की ओर श्री प्रसन्नभाई मेहता और श्री पाडे ने अपने भाषणों में बहुत कुछ कहा है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। नर्बदा का सवाल एक लम्बे अरसे से ट्रिब्यूनल के पास पड़ा हुआ है। अगर किसी ट्रिब्यूनल या बोर्ट के सामने कोई केस जाता है तो उस में दस पंद्रह साल निकल जाते हैं। लेकिन जब सवाल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का हो, जब सवाल राष्ट्र की प्राथमिक जरूरत यानी पानी का हो, तो उस को ट्रिब्यूनल के पास भेज कर इतने अरसे तक लटकाये रखना उचित नहीं है। और फिर इस बात का क्या पता है कि ट्रिब्यूनल का निर्णय क्या होगा ?

गुजरात में केवल छ परसेंट जमीन ऐसी है, जहा दो बार पैदावार की जाती है, जब कि दूसरी स्टेट्स में 20 परसेंट से 70 परसेंट तक ज़मीन में दो बार पैदावार की जाती है। फिर भी उत्पादन के विषय में गुजरात में अच्छा काम हुआ है पिछली बार वहा पर 54, 55 हज़ार टन व्हीट प्रोड्यूस हुई। वहा की लैंड बहुत फर्टाइल है। अगर वहा पानी दिया जाये, तो इस देश की अनाज की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

वहा पर कॉटन की पैदावार भी बहुत अच्छी हो सकती है। हम हर साल बाहर से कॉटन मंगा कर 100 करोड रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं। अगर नर्बदा प्राजेक्ट तैयार हो जाये, तो गुजरात में कॉटन की पैदावार में वृद्धि कर के इस विदेशी मुद्रा को बचाया जा सकता है। हम को इस प्रश्न को ट्रिब्यूनल से वापिस ले लेना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कहा है कि इस सवाल को आपस में बैठ कर हल किया जा सकता है। आज सेंटर में भी वही पार्टी सत्तारूढ है, जो इन तीनों राज्यों में है। ये चारों बैठ कर इस समस्या का हल निकाल सकते हैं। जब इस देश में एक राष्ट्रवाद की हवा चल रही है और इस देश का एक एक आदमी राष्ट्रवाद की बात सोचता है, तो लोग स्टेट की छोटी छोटी बातों में नहीं आयेंगे। इस लिए राष्ट्र के हित में नर्बदा का सवाल शीघ्र ही हल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं श्री पाडे की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस सवाल को अपने हाथ में ले कर इस को खुद हल करें। वह तीनों मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ इस बारे में बातचीत करें। इस प्रकार दो तीन महीनों में इस का रिजल्ट सामने आ जायगा। बनी ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने एविडेंस के जो दो हज़ार पेज हुए हैं, वे बढ़ते जायेंगे और पता नहीं उसका फैसला कब होगा। यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इस देश में अनइरीगेटिड लैंड को इरीगेट किया जाये, तो फिर नर्बदा योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उस से कम से कम 46 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन को पानी मिलेगा।

गुजरात में साल में तीन चार दफ़ा एक दो महीने के लिए पावर शार्टेज हो जाती है, क्योंकि तारापुर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बन्द हो जाता है। उस की टेकनिकल रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय के पास आई हैं। इस बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। अमरीकन

जेनेरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी ने अणुविद्युत प्लांट के लिए जो सामान दिया है, उस में कुछ डिफेक्ट हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अमरीकन कम्पनी ने जान बूझ कर ये डिफेक्टस रखे हैं, ताकि इस देश की इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाये और जब चाहे तब इस देश की इकानोमी को कुचल दिया जाये। इन डिफेक्ट्स का जल्दी से जल्दी सुधार किया जाये और इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि भविष्य मे जो दूसरे एटामिक पावर स्टेशन लगाये जाये, उन में ऐसे डिफेक्ट न रहें।

गुजरात में जो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन लगाने का इरादा है, उस का सर्वे हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक उस का कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहा पर कब एटामिक पावर स्टेशन लगाया जायेगा और कब उस का काम शुरू होगा

पिछले साल मैं ने मांगों पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि गुजरात में जब गवर्नर का राज्य था, तो गवर्नर साहब ने सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिख कर पोरबन्दर के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को बिड़ला की एक फर्म को बेचने की इजाजत मांगी थी। पता नहीं, किन लोगों ने उस थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को बिड़ला की फर्म को बेचने का छूट दे दी। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब गुजरात में पावर की शार्टेज है, उस समय इस पावर स्टेशन को किसी को न बेचा जाये, इस मामले की पूरी जांच की जाये और इस सौदे को रद्द कर दिया जाये।

मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, अगर कोई कहे कि इंजीनियरों को गरीबों के कारण अभिशाप लगा है, तो वह गलत नहीं होगा। मेरे ख्याल से हजारों इंजीनियर इसलिए बेकार है कि सरकार का आधा पैसा इंजीनियर खा जाते है और आधा लगाते हैं। मैं खुल्लम खुल्ला यह बात कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे दिमाग मे यह बात साफ है कि जितने इरिगेशन के डैम्ज बने है, उन पर लगा हुआ आधा पैसा बेकार जाता है। जितने इरिगेशन के प्राजेक्ट बने है कुछ सालों बाद टूट जाते हैं। इस तरह देश को जो नुकसान होता हैं, उस का जिम्मेदार कौन है?

वाटर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कैसे होता है? भगवान वर्षा कर के जो पानी देता है, उस को जमा कर क बड़े-बड़े लैंडलाड्र्ज को ज्यादा पानी दे दिया जाता है और गरीबों को पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को, जिन की जमीन दो एकड़ या पाच एकड़ होती है, पानी नही मिलता है और वह पानी उन के पास जाता है, जिन के पास सौ, दो सौ बीघा जमीन होती हैं। जो बांध बनाये जाते है, उन से गरीबों को फायदा नहीं होता है। पानी का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन अनफेयर होता है।

मैं कभी आप को राजस्थान ले जा कर वहां के बाध दिखाना चाहता हूं। उदाहरण के लिए वहा गिरोलिया और हेमावास बांध बने है। चार साल हो गये है। जितनी दौलत लगी है उससे न उन्होंने ट्रेनेज बनाई है और न कोई काम किया है। एक काम शुरू होता है, वह सालों तक चलता है। आपकी इस पुस्तक मे एक बात बीसियों बार लिखी है। समय न होने के कारण मैं उस मे नहीं जाऊंगा। आपके डिपार्टमेंट में हजारों इंजीनियर है और वे बेकार बैठे हैं। उन्हें केवल तनख्वाह देने के लिए काम पर लगा रखा है। मैंने देखा है कि सर्वे और इनवैस्टीगेशन के लिए विभाग आपने खोला हुआ है। हमारी स्टेट में सर्वे और इनवैस्टीगेशन कराते हैं और सायल टेस्ट करवाते हैं, सालों तक एक

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

स्कीम आपके दफ्तर में पड़ी रहती है और वह भी पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर बनती है। उसी बेसिस पर वह पास भी होती है। यह सारा काम गड़बड़ है। जिस एरिया के मिनिस्टर होते हैं वहां चार चार बंध बन जाते हैं और जो गरीब एम एल ए होते हैं उनके यहां एक भी बांध नहीं बनता। सारी योजनायें गड़बड़ बनती हैं। पानी का ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं होता है। मैं ने कई बार कहा था कि गरीब को पानी पूरा मिलना चाहिए, समाजवाद की नीति अपनानी चाहिए। मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि समाजवाद की नीतियों के आधार पर आप पानी का वितरण करें और गरीब को पूरा पानी दें। लेकिन यह होता नहीं है। आपके इंजीनियर सारा पानी मालदारों को दे देते हैं और गरीब बिना पानी के रह जाता है। जो कमांड एरिया नहीं है वहां पानी दे देते हैं और कमांड एरिया के अन्दर पानी नहीं देते हैं। सारी स्कीम्ज में इंजीनियर्स का घपला है। लाखों इंजीनियर आपने लगा दिए। जब कभी किसी इंजीनियर के पास काम नहीं होता और आप उसको लगा देते हैं तो वह पढ़ाई का खर्चा निकालने के लिए गलत तरीके इस्तेमाल करता है। ऐसे आपने हजारों इंजीनियर लगा रखे हैं। मैं आपको बता सकता हूं, चालीस इंजीनियर हमारे एक जिले में बैठे हुए हैं। वे क्या कर रहे हैं? बांध देखने के लिए जाते हैं जहां कुछ काम नहीं है। 300-400 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है, किस काम के लिए? एक इंजीनियर बैठा है, उससे बड़ा बैठा है, उससे और बड़ा बैठा है, उनसे और बड़ा बैठा है। पांच पांच इंजीनियर एक बांध पर बैठे हैं। दस साल तक वह काम पूरा नहीं होता। वह काम फैल हो जाता है। तो हम इन इंजीनियरों से थक चुके हैं। जो भी आदमी कामनसैंस रखता है, वह इसको समझ नहीं पाता है। हम लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात आती है कि क्यों इतने इंजीनियर्ज हैं, जिन से आप पूरा काम नहीं ले सकते? सारी रकम नौकरी पर खर्च होती है, काम पर नहीं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, in regard to major and minor irrigation we learn that the cost ratio in respect of minor irrigation is 300 times that of major irrigation. I want to know whether it is so. Is it not a fact that we have been laying more of emphasis on major irrigation? Is it possible for us to reverse this trend, at least in the course of the Fifth Plan, and make greater allotment for minor irrigation projects?

We find that while in the States of Haryana, Delhi and Pondicherry there is hundred per cent electrification of the villages, in States like Mysore there is a considerable amount of local or regional disparities. I request that in States like Mysore, where there is a very low percentage of electrification, they should ensure balanced growth of electrification in all the regions and the rural electrification scheme should be made applicable to the districts with a very high power potential, like the district of North Kanara.

[SHRI K N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

We have been hearing very much about the requirement of water from the Tungabhabra right bank canal to the States of Andhra Pradesh. We have also been hearing about the conflict that is there between the States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore regarding the sharing of the Cauvery waters. The figures reveal that the per thousand capita potential of irrigation in the State of Tamil Nadu is to the extent of about 75 hectares; in the State of Andhra Pradesh it comes to 105 hectares per thousand people; and in the State of Mysore it comes only to 53 hectares per thonsand people. I would ask Dr. Rao, our Minister of Irrigation, whether it is jusrifiable to ask a State already with a very low availability of potentiality of irrigation to share its Tungabhadra waters with a State like Andhra Pradesh. I would, therefore, suggest that as far as the State of Mysere is concerned, the sharing of waters with the neighbouring States, which are already abundant in their water resources, should not be resorted to because it would amount to discrimination between State and State,

asking the poor States to share their poor waters with rich States.

The total irrigation potential in regard to the westward flowing waters in the State of Maharashtra as well Mysore and Kerala is to the extent of 58 lakh acres, as per the information provided by the hon. Minister himself, but out of these only 18 lakh acres have been utilised. What about the remaining 40 lakh acres ; why have they not been given an impetus, particularly because these areas, which are situated on the other slope of the Western Ghats do not have an inch of irrigated land by any of the major or even medium irrigation projects ?

Then, there is the case of the Tatti Nullah in the District of Belgaum in the Talukas of Khanapur and Kittur, in the disputed areas. For the last ten years on political considerations this project, which could have irrigated 20,000 acres, simply because the local Assembly member's lands were going to be submerged to the extent of 160 acres, has not been taken up. It has been sort of politically stalled I would request the Minister to pay attention to the Tatti Nullah Yojana.

In regard to the Kali Nadi project, we find that the work has been slowing down and that allotments have not been satisfactory. It is going to be one of the cheapest sources of electrical power at 2.9 paise. I think, the Kali Project must be given a speedier push-up so that it is done and in the process also helps Supa which is going to be submerged and which is one of the Taluka places with 5,000 population, It is a very important and humane consideration. So, I would request that Supa's case may be given due consideration in regard to submergence and alternative settlement for the people of Supa may be given.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाबुआ) : सभापति जी, सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो बहस चल रही है,—मैं उसके बारे में संक्षेप में कुछ कहूंगा। मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा परियोजना के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने अनेक प्रश्न उठाये और माननीय पांडे जी ने एक राय दी है भारत सरकार और मंत्री जी को कि यह राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस बात का निर्णय करें कि जो प्रश्न ट्रिब्यूनल के विचाराधीन है, उसको वापिस ले लिया जाय। मैं भी यही चाहता हूं कि जिस योजना से तीन प्रान्तों का विद्युतीकरण होना है और सिंचाई का साधन काफी उपलब्ध होने हैं उस योजना को सालों तक उलझाए रखना देश के हित में नहीं है। यदि इस प्रश्न को जल्द से जल्द हल किया जाय तो इस नर्मदा योजना से तीनों प्रान्तों के किसानों को काफी लाभ होगा। मैं भी उनकी राय से सहमत हूं।

सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहां नदियों पर बड़े बड़े बांध या तालाब नहीं होते हैं, वहां पर कुओं से पानी लिया जाता है। लेकिन उन की हालत यह है कि शासन की की ओर से—राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र की ओर से कुछ पैसा ऋण के रूप में दिया जाता है तथा कुछ सब्सिडी के रूप में दिया जाता है लेकिन होता यह है कि जो कूंए खोदे जाते हैं, उन में से 80 प्रतिशत में पानी नहीं आता है, चट्टाने आ जाती हैं और इस तरह से काश्तकार कर्जदार बन जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शासन की ओर से बोरिंग मशीनों की व्यवस्था की जाय, ट्यूब-वैल लगाये जाये और उन के जरिए उन को पानी दिया जाय।

जहां पर कुओं और तालाबों के जरिए पानी मिल जाता है, वहां पर बिजली के अभाव में खेती काफी पिछड़ी हुई है। जब तक बिजली नहीं मिल पायेगी, इस देश के जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, खास कर जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं जिस के लिए नर्बदा योजना बनाई गई है, झाबुआ, रतलाम, खारगोन, वे क्षेत्र पिछड़े रह जायेंगे। इन क्षेत्रों में हमेशा दुष्काल बना रहता है, क्योंकि वहां एक फसली जमीन है।

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

लेकिन यदि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाय और बिजली उपलब्ध करा दी जाय तो इस से वहा के किसानो को काफी लाभ होगा, सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ेंगे और गरीबी हटाने वाला और बेकारी हटाने वाला जो नारा कांग्रेस ने देश को दिया है, वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ मे चाहूगा कि शासन नर्बदा योजना को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने का प्रयास करे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) सभापति महोदय, चम्बल घाटी म जो नहर है, उस का काफी पानी जमीन के नीचे से निकल जाता है, उह मे खेती खराब होती है, दलदल सी बनी रहती है और दूसरे लोगो को नहर का पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा मे मिल भी नहीं पाता है। मैं चाहता हू कि वह पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा म लोगो को मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय वहा के इजीनियर अधिकतर पानी नदियो मे छोड़ देते है, ऐसी शिकायतें हमे मिली है—आप इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

जहा तक बाढ का सवाल है, अरबो रुपये की हानि होती है। इसे रोकने के लिये नदियो को गहरा किया जाय तथा पर्वतो पर पेड़ लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाय, जिस से मिट्टी खिसक कर न आये।

छोटे तालाबो की प्रथा अब समाप्त होती जा रही है। गावो के अन्दर छोटे तालाबो का निर्माण अधिक मात्रा मे किया जाय, इस से जो पानी नदियो मे चला जाता है वह रुकेगा और सिंचाई के काम आ सकेगा।

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) May I put only one question? Andhra Pradesh Government also has sent the Project Report and Estimates of the Somasila Project for Rs 33 52 crores It has been forwarded to the Central Water and Power Commision in September, 1971 by the Public Workers Department for technical clearance which is still awaited from the Government of India It is also intended to stabilise an ayacut of 2 53 lakh acres in the Pennar Delta also besides, at present, irrigating a new ayacut of 1 59 lakh acres What is the Government of India's position now in regard to that let us know it

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I do not find a mention of Subarnarekha Project I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there is any possibility of including the Subarnarekha scheme in the next Five Year Plan and whether there is any possibilities to entrust the entire work to one authority under the Central organisation on the lines of the Damodar Valley Corporation

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Now the projects are being silted on account of the deforestation What does the hon Minister propose to do to avoid this?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) Mr Chairman, Sir, I express my grateful thanks to the hon members for their very excellent and very penetrative suggestions that they have made This time I also find that they are very impatient This is really what is required for the nation now I will try to answer as much as I can I suggest that I should be given the privilege of being asked every now and then, but whenever any question on any project comes up, hon. members can either write to me or come and discuss with me, then it will be possible for me to contact the concerned State and get the answer without waiting for the whole year and for those issues to be raised here.

What I want to submit is that, in this significant year, this great year, when we are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, we can look back with great pride on our achievements in the field of irrigation, rural electrification and power. At the time of our Independence, we were hardly irrigating 12 per cent of our lands *i e*, one acre in eight acres. In these 25 years we have developed our irrigational system such that we have been adding in every Plan ten million acres; thereby we have doupled

what we had at the time of our Indepedence. This has resulted immediately in doubling our food production. That is good. But we have got to be watchful, for, we have got a large population to deal with, an increased population to deal with. Also we have to build up our food stocks so that we may be able to give, not the inadequate food that we are giving now, but what is required, the optimum nutritional value. That, we should provide. Also we must make up for the large shortage of foodgrains that occur whenever there is any drought or falure of rains in any part of the country which we must always expect in a big country like ours. We must also be able to export and make money out of the valuable and precious agricultural commodities, with such excellent water resources in our couutry. It will be necessary for us to double our irrigation potential. We must see that, in a few years to come, possibly in one or two decades, irrigation potential is built up so that at least 50 per cent of our lands are irrigated. That should be our aim. In the Fifth Plan we are planning to bring under irrigation, under major and medium sector alone, 20 million acres, *i.e.*, against the usual six million acres that we are adding now under major and medium: our aim is to increase three times. And that is possible because we have got a large number of projects like the Rajasthan Canal, Sarju Project, Upper Krishna, Gandak, Nagarjunasagar Project and so many other projects that we have taken up and which we have not yet completed; they have been continuing for the last two or three Plans; a lot of money has been spent but the benefits have not been reaped. Therefore, if only we spend about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 crores on these and complete them, then we shall easily get 16 million acres. By merely completing our projects that we have undertaken, a very large amount of benefit could be reaped. The Ministry of Irrigation has prepared the draft Fifth Plan on irrigation and in that we have said that we must give the highest priortiy to complete these projects and see that we build up irrigation potential for 16 million acres in the next five years. That will be a stupendous increase for our food poduction, and we shall be in a comfortable position: then we can follow the normal course of development; it will be quite easy to follow that.

Now, Sir, hon. Members have raised quite a number of questions on these irrigation projects. As I submitted in the very beginning, there is always an anxiety to do more, which is quite good.

In Bengal the hon. Member was saying, there was no irrigation or the irrigation is very poor. Bengal will have 38% of the irrigation by 1973-74 against the average of India of 27%. But, it is an area where the main difficulty is that we have not extracted its copious underground water. In that part of the country there is plenty of extremely good underground water. But we have not done anything so much so the number of wells and the number of tubewells that we have got there is a mere small 1,000 or 2,000 wells. On the other hand, if there is some activity and we construct more wells and extract more underground water, we can easily add much more to the irrigation area of West Bengal.

Similarly, Teesta project we have got on the anvil but we are not proceeding there very far for want of funds. Now, Bangla Desh has come up. Teesta is a common river between these two countries. We can arrive at a compromise about Teesta. There is no difficulty. That is another area where we can bring under irrigation quite a substantial amount of land, nearly a million acres. Quite a number of members have been suggesting expediting the Gandak project. Another friend has said that the Gandak project has completely failed. It is rather a most important project of our country which; on completion, can irrigate as much as 3.5 to 4 million acres both in the U.P. and Bihar, but it has not moved very far, I mean, from the point of utilisation, We have spent quite a lot of money on that and we would have spent nearly Rs. 160 crores by the end of this Plan. But the unfortunate thing in that the costs have been rising and also there has been some confusion about the utilisation. They have not gone on in a systematic way about utilisation of the project. Unfortunately, they have constructed the canals rather at the rear end of the system. That is not what they should do. In a big system like that we should proceed from the head works and as you finish every mile, you must be able to utilise those waters. That is not

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what has been done . (*Interruptions*) The utilisation of waters has been rather not very happy

Some friends have suggested irrigation of hill areas It is a very important subject I have seen a number of areas both in U P and Himachal Pradesh I really felt very sorry when I went and saw in Jammu and Kashmir the conditions of people living in those areas The rivers will be flowing far down It will be 2000 or 1000 feet, Beautiful terraces are there and our countrymen are there They only want some water in order to get full benefits from those areas Unfortunately I think I am afraid we have not paid sufficient attention to those areas In those areas there is no way of building dams All that is required is to put up a lift, say a 1000 ft lift and pump up the water to the terrace Then the people can be helped very much The only point is and I have also suggested it to those Governments that we should charge for the power for those pumps at the cost price and not at the rate of 15 paise or 12 paise and the cost price for generation in those areas will be about 3 paise and pumping of water becomes very cheap A large amount of power is produced in those areas After all Himachal Pradesh has quite a substantial amount of power There are Bhakra, Bess and so many other projects also we are going to build If we can only share a little of that power and utilise the power to lift up the water, that will also solve the drinking water problem I have seen villages where people living in terrace have to go down thousand feet just to get a bucket of water It is very sad state of affairs These hill areas require some attention The only point is—I am sorry I have to say that—that the Governments here have not done anything Irrigation, in this country, is a State subject Everything has to come from the State Then only we can consider here and try to assist them So, the hon Members—just as you have criticised us here, perhaps you cannot criticise the State Governments because they won't hear you—have got to see that these projects are sent up If they are sent up here, then we can follow them up here and you can also tell me and I will try to be of some use to you in that direction. It will really be a privilege for me if I could be of any use to you. My friend from Mysore has said something Mysore people are very sensitive...(*Interruption*) At least our Members seem to be so (*Interruption*) not from Bangalore, One hon Member said about Yegchi project I said we will clear it because it is on a non-schedule river What happened was this When the poject report was received from the Mysore Government, it contained a diversion from the Cauvery river to the other basin Well, I would like that such a thing could be done, but here is a river which has been under great strain between various States After all it is a small project and the best thing would have been to confine it to benefit the areas in the basin because that would have been easier So, the Central Water and Power Commission sent their comments Strangely the Mysore Government took one year to reply The reply was received only 2 months back and immediately the Central Water and Power Commission have given the Comments and then sent that back and now we are expecting their final replies and then it will be cleared It is on a non-scheduled river as I have already said and it will be cleared and there is no difficulty about that But people should not create any problem for us by putting a diversion giving reason to another person to complain, because already that river is under dispute

Then the hon Member talked about Tungabhadra waters I would like to pay my tribute to the great vision that the Chief Minister of Mysore and the Government of Mysore have shown on this occasion, as a symbol of the great unity that we are forging in this nation, of a integrated outlook that we have developed in our country Now, many friends have said that I have gone there That is true That is, I have not gone as an Andhra That is the insinuation behind what is hon Member said I have gone there because I am in charge of this portfolio It is my duty to go, wherever there is flood, wherever there is any trouble, wherever there is cyclone or any other difficulty I am expected to rush in , that is my duty

Here it was a case of 4 lakh of acres of wet area and 7 lakh acres of groundnut area getting dried up Some portion of this area is there in Telengana where for the first time people are irrigating. It is in

Nalgonda district ; they have/had no idea of irrigation ; they were just coming up this year. At that time the Nagarjunasagar level had gone down. There was no sufficient water in the left bank canal. You may open all the sluices, still, there is very little water flowing in the canal still the level of the reservoir is going down. In respect of those crops, especially the rice crop, if you don't have water in the last watering, the plant will be quite good outside, but there will be no milk inside. To avoid that disappointment to those people, we have to maintain the level, but the level was going down. When it came to my notice I was in Lucknow and when I heard that there was trouble in this area, I immediately rushed to Hyderabad. I advised the Government, I advised the Chief Minister to sacrifice some areas by cutting off water we cannot save the whole area. So, I said, close the right bank sluice, give preference to the left bank, because there the farmers are for the first time growing up crops. The Chief Minister and others agreed they closed the gate on the right bank canal.

Afterwards it was further decided that I should go to Bangalore and I visited Bangalore. I met the Chief Minister and we discussed the whole problem. We found that there was no damage done to Mysore in any way whatsoever. There was still plenty of water in the reservoir ; the amount of water that has to be given to Andhra is of very small quantity, 3 T.M.C., indeed a small quantity. But it is a very valuable amount for the plants which are withering. It is a very valuable quantity there because this will keep up the level of Nagarjuna sager reservoir and thus we can force more water into the left bank canal.

Further, the supply also has been rereduced from a period of fifteen days to only about ten days. I went there on the 5th or so, and this water has to be given only up to the 15th April. The only point there was what would be done if the rains failed in Tungabhadra Catchment in June. But I cannot conceive of the rains failing in the Tungabhadra area, because if rains fail there, then it means disaster to the country, that is one of the best areas where the rainfall occurs with certainly. The condition was that if the rains failed there in June then the quantity of water that was let down for Andhra now should be withheld for flowing downstream of the river. I said that I would agree and I agreed readily to that. Therefore, I do not see any reason why Members of Parliament should feel exercised over it very much. I am sorry I have spent more time on this, which I could have utilised for dealing with some other points. But I have referred to this, because I have found very painfully a number of friends going on raising the same issue over and over again as if something has been done to spell disaster to Mysore. We have done it to save the Mysore crop and the crops in the Telengana area, and the water that is given is just a small quantity put if the rains are going to fail next June, to that extent will be stopped in the river downstream of the Dam. So, what is wrong in that ?

Then, some hon. Members have spoken about the Narmada project. As our ancients said, the Narmada is a great and sacred river which is more sacred than even the Ganga. Our mythology states that the Ganga goes and bathes in the Narmada river. We people go to Hardwar, Banaras etc. and take our bath in the Ganges and we spoil the Ganga, and, therefore, the Ganga comes and bathes in the Narmada once a year. It is a very sacred and very beautiful river. But I am sorry that this is the only river in this country of which unfortunately not a drop is being used. It is a very great pity, and therefore, I am very happy that hon. Members from all sides have desired some compromise to be effected as a result of which the development work on this river could be started. I am sure that with this spirit given it will be possible for us to do something. After all, the problems are there for us to solve, not to obstruct us from going further and further towards higher and higher prosperity. Therefore, I am very happy that hon. Members have all unanimously said that the dispute on the Narmada project should somehow be settled. I only hope that the four Chief Ministers including the Chief of Minister of Rajasthan would gather together and try to solve the problem. If at any time Central assistance is required, we shall only be too happy, and in fact, it will be our privilege to see through the project on the Narmada.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Let the Prime Minister decide this case.

DR. K. L. RAO: My hon. friend had referred to irrigation in Madhya Pradesh. It is true that it is one of the greatest tragedies of India that Madhya Pradesh has got the least amount of irrigation in this country whereas it should not have been like that actually for the simple reason that Madhya Pradesh has got very few people living there, and the number of people living there is much smaller for that area than anywhere else. We know that Punjab is producing more food than other parts of the country, but the reason for this is this. The area available per head in Punjab is more than in other States. It has more land and less people. That is exactly the position in Madhya Pradesh also. The population there is much less for that area. It has got resources and it has got excellent water resources and all that is required is to pursue a policy of development of irrigation. Of course, the States have all got their own financial troubles. But what happened in Madhya Pradesh actually was this. I am sorry to say this; I do not mean any offence to anyone by saying this. There has been complete neglect in the past of irrigation. So, it is no use abusing me. What can I do from here? What happened was that in Madhya Pradesh, irrigation was completely neglected. Madhya Pradesh has got a large potential as compared to other States like Rajasthan etc. The topographical conditions are such that the potential there is high. In the case of Maharashtra, for instance, the percentage available is only 23 or 24. That is, out of 100 acres, only 24 acres can be irrigated when full development takes place. But the position in Madhya Pradesh is different. There, the potential is very high. The number of people for that area is less, and therefore, the agricultural products will be high. We have got to develop the irrigation facilities there in a short time. For that, no serious effort has been made. I agree with Shri Pandey that we should make up this leeway and develop this already-lagging-behind area. If we have to depend on the Plan, it is impossible. With the Plan allotments whether in the Fifth or Sixth Plans, it will not be possible to do this. They must have special assistance for irrigation in the interest of the nation. This is a point which has got to be solved.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): There is this great anxiety that fertile land by the side of the Narmada will go under water.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am afraid it always happens. Whenever any reservoir is constructed, some land will have to be submerged. It happens to be fertile land because lands close to the river are fertile. It is a question of deciding which we have got to sacrifice. We have got to do it, but we have to so do it that we try to save as much land as possible.

Shri P. K. Deo was talking of the Rangali and said there was something political about it. I have yet to learn politics to do this kind of thing. I never knew the existence of the Rangali dam. When there was a flood recently, I went there and then the Orissa Engineers showed me plans of this Rangali dam. In the case of Orissa, there was originally flooding in the Cuttack area and the Mahanadi delta area. Then we had the Hirakud dam. The result was that even during last year's disastrous cyclone and floods, the Mahanadi delta area was completely free from it and no damage whatsoever was done. This is the thing that has got to be done in Brahmini, Vaitarani and Subarnarekha. There is no other way. Our passing Resolutions will not solve the problem. These rivers will not obey any resolutions we pass here. We can make all other agencies abide by our resolutions; this is the only agency which does not take notice of our resolutions.

SHRI P. K. DEO: In 1937, Dr. M. Visveswaraiya examined the flood situation in Brahmini and at his instance the anecut at Janpur was blasted to relieve the congestion.

Dr. K. L. RAO: We suggested the Rangali Dam. We suggested the Bhimkund dam. All the engineers gathered together and decided that this is the only way to save the situation. In the Subarnarekha also this has to be done. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, we have to build reservoirs to reduce the peak flows in rivers. You have got to do it to achieve results.

I do agree with Shri Deo that this project is going to submerge a large number of villages and precious land. Therefore, what should we do ? If there are alternative sites, we will consider them. There is nothing to say that we should stick to this particular site. In fact, our sole idea is to incur the least amount of damage and at the same time achieve results.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Thank you.

DR. K. L. RAO : I will pass on the suggestion to the Orissa engineers and ask them to immediately investigate it. Even the half the storage load is enough for me because the banks that are constructed will simply breach in the absence of control of the floods. Therefore, we have got to adopt this technique.

Reference was made to the Bansagar project by Shri Ramswarup. It is a project on the river Sone. It is a very valuable river. He said that the North Koel project has been sanctioned. Nobody has sanctioned it. I will make it clear that we want the prosperity of the country as a whole, not any particular State at the expense of another. If before making speeches in the House, hon. members come to me, I would give them the facts and then they could make their observations.

18 hrs.

For example, on the Sone river there is the Bansagar project that has been prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Government, It is an extremely valuable project for feeding all the highlands of the Rewa area in Madhya Pradesh and the Mirzapur plateau. We have spent considerable amounts even for drinking water in that area. It is quite possible to do all this, but unfortunately, there is an element which has been introduced; in all these projects, there is some element introduced which creates trouble; and that element is, they wanted to divert water for generation of power to put into the river Tons and the Ganga. They want to divert the water that is required for irrigation of the Sone basin to the other side. No doubt, power is needed. Madhya Pradesh wants cheap, hydel power; that is the attraction. But one must have a national outlook in these matters. Irrigation is more important than power. You can generate power from so many sources After all, Hydel power is a small quantun. Then, if I say that, you may say I am prejudiced against Madhya Pradesh. That is why I am very cautious in these matters. There is a way of going about these things. (*Interruption*) If I am left to do it dispassionately, I shall do it very easily; for, I know the whole country. But the only danger that I am afraid of is, being imputed a motive. When a particular thing does not suit a particular party, they will impute motives immediately. Once I was said to be in favour of Gujaratis. The Gujaraties themselves said I am anti-Gujarati. When it came to the question of the Kadana dam, in connection with the reducing of the Subvrerson in Rajasthan, the Gujaratis said "You are an anti Gujarati". They would not accept my suggestion. So, all this comes in. That is the lot here, at the Centre, especially of the Minister of Irrigation and Power.

Now, I think the hon. Member, Mr. Mirdha, said about the Nagore lift irrigation. It is a good idea. It is one of those areas where there is no drinking water. And now that the Rajasthan Canal has gone in for the stage nearer that place, it is a good idea. We were originally thinking of taking water *via* Lankanar and Bikaner. But that is not necessary. I shall refere this suggestion to the Rajasthan Government and ask them to investigate it.

I do not know if I have missed some other points which the hon. Members have raised. (*Interruption*) I shall come to the question of power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

DR. K. L. RAO : In the matter of floods to which also a number of hon. Members have referred, I am very glad to say that the Government of India is taking a bolder step in this matter, and they feel now that the country has got into a very bad position year after vear on account of the floods. The damages are going up, because our costs of life has gone up and more people are coming to the river banks, and I would expect the difficulty from the damage caused by the big rivers. These rivers cause immense damage. Last year, it was only the Ganga which caused us a

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loss of nearly Rs. 700 crores. In Assam, the Brahmaputra was mild. If the Brahmdputra had taken into its head to swell I do not know where we would have been. The Brahmaputra was completely silent last year. It never created any trouble at all. It was the river Ganga which had caused us such an immense loss. So, the Government is realising this and now they want to attach great importance to control of these rivers, and we have, therefore, approved a number of priority projects to be taken up in these four problem States, and they are giving money outside the State plans. I have written to the Chief Ministers of these States to expedite the investigatien work and get the projects sanctioned. For West Bengal, the projects have been sanctioned. But the other States do not have approved Sanctions. For example, in Bihar, we want to construct a bank from Buxar to Koilwar along the right bank of the Ganga to prevent the inundation of a very extensive area. But they have not got the estimate ready. So, I have written letters to the concerned ministers to expedite the preparation of estimates and try to utilise the money that we are giving in the next two years for the flood control works.

About the Brahmaputra, my hon. friend Shri Laskar was very patient with me. In fact, I think he has been over-patient, for, otherwise, he conld have been more c itical we have been promising the Bank project for a long time But what to do? Our country is so very independent ; it is a magnificent country, but then the people come up at the last moment and begin to raise objections ; we cannot overrule them. Anyway, I can give the House a glad news. Anyway, I can tell the hon. Members from Assam one glad news that the Government are seriously thinking of taking over the Brahmaputra control work. We are working out a scheme by which the Central Government will handle it. (*Interruptions.*) I shall come to the Ganga-Cauvery link soon. We have not started the Ganga Flood Control Commission because it is difficult to find engineers. We want top engineers, three of them, a chairman and two members. We have to get some competent persons. That is causing delay ; otherwise it would have been set up by now. I should also add that the results would not be available tomorrow ; it will take perhaps two or three years.

I think the hon. Members from the South, especially Members from Tamil Nadu, are more anxious about the Ganga-Cauvery link. Otherwise they will get out of our company. In India we have rivers flowing from West to East or from East to West ; there is no North-South river ; that is an unfortunate thing. God has given us a great country and beautiful resources but He has not given us a North-South river. If coal has to come from Bengal to Gujarat, it has to go all the way around Ceylon ; similarly if salt has to come from Gujarar it has to go the same way. We have to provide a navigable waterway connecting these parts with Bengal, *via* Sone and Narmada and cut across and go to Gujarat easily. Even in very advanced countries of Europe and America, transport of goods by ship is much cheaper. Otherwise you have to depend upon the Railways.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your planners did not understand this all these twenty years.

DR. K. L. RAO : Twanty years is nothing in a nation's life. Therefore we are now trying to have a national water grid. It is a multi-purpose project ; It will not only serve the fifty-fiive scarce distiicts of the country ; it will serve all the scarce areas ; it does hot recognise boundaries anymore ; it will serve as a multi--purpose project—navigation, water supply, drinking water. The waters of the Ganga will be spread all over India. In this process we are drawing waters not only from Ganga ; we draw away-all the surplus waters of intermediate rivers.

There is a lot of misunderstanding that we will take away the waters of the Ganga and empty it. We shall never do so ; that is not at all the idea. I have said it before. At the time of the maximum floods, when there are floods and the condition of the surrounding areas is dangerons, then only we take water and that too for 120 days in a year and store it up. It is not the surplus waters of Ganga alone that we store like this ; we take the surplus waters from Narmada and from Godavari, from all these rivers and this is surplus water that goes to the sea during the time of floods. We shall commandeer that water. That is the whole idea behind this grid.

It involves a lot of investigation and before taking it up I wanted to consult competent people from the United Nations where there is a lot of experience in this kind of work. We invited a team from the United Nations. We will spend nothing practically, the only we money spend here is for their transport, not even their hotel charges. They came here twice. Their report is expected by the end of July. Then I will consult our great engineers also, and then take the necessery steps for investigation. It requires a lot of investigation. We counot enter into it straightway. The idea is to have a National Water Grid like the National Power Grid, to forge the unity of the country on a very sound basis.

In rural electriciation we have made very remarkable progress. Our targets for the Fourth Plan were 50,000 villages to be electrified and 12.5 lakh pumping sets, but the progress is so good that we have raised them to 75,000 villeges and 15 lakhs of pumpsets. All the States are doing very well except three — Assam, West Bengal and Orissa — which are lagging behind. We have sanctioned the projects, but nothing is moving. The percentage of villages for Orissa is 4.4 and for Bengal 8. I feel very sad about it. I have written letters to the Chief Ministers of these three States that they should be themselves in charge of rural electrification projects, not leaving it to other Ministers, and that they should send us a progress report every month, so that we can give them whatever assistance they want like extra funds for transmission lines which we do not give to the other States. Our whole idea is that before the next year comes, they should be able to tell us that they have come up.

There has been some misunderstanding about Harijan bustees. I will report what my colleague has said. We have electrified 118,000 villages today, but in some of them the Harijan bustees have not been electrified. It has happened in my own constituency, in a big village having 1,500 people in the Harijan bustee. It was not electrified, but it came to my notice only later on. I did not know it, otherwise I would not have allowed such things to happen. Immediately this came to my notice, I took it up with the Prime Minister, and I must say that she straightway sanctioned the scheme. She said this was a bad state of affairs, and that where Harijan bustees had been left out, they must be electrified straightaway. Hereafter, no such thing will be allowed to heppen. This is only intended for villages already electrified where the Harijan bustees were left out. In future, no Harijan bustee in any village will be left out. I would request that hon Members also be watchful about it.

Power development in this country has been proceeding at the rate 4 to 5 million kw eddition in every Plan. It has come up to 17 million kw. today, and in 1974 it will come to 20 million. However the *per capita* in 1974 will be only about 100 while the average for the whole world is 1,200. Naturally, therefore, we have to look ahead and see how to pick up rapidly. Not only that, we have got a very heavy shortage of power Then there is the backlog which we have to make up. Therefore, we have framed proposals for doubling power for the Fifth Plan. 20 million KW will become 40 million. I am very glade the Planning Commission has accepted it in principle. Generally a lot of time is spent in Discussions. But this time that one year's lapse is avoided.

Unfortunately, we have noticed some defects in the working of our whole system. If there is shortage in any one particular State-there are three or four other States which are clubbed together as a region but the other States are not sharing that shortage of power. Secondly, when we are sending power through one State, that State absorbs the power and does not allow the power to go beyond its boundaries. Also, whenever there is exchange of power, although we have a set of rules for exchange of power, some States say, "We want more money". These are the defects in the present system and they have to be overcome.

Dr. Govind Das Richhariya has a national outlook and he gave some good suggestions in the Consultative Committee meeting also. Some difficulties have to be overcome, when we are moving to 40 million KW, 80 million KW and so on. Of course, the most ideal thing is central generation and control of power, the national power grids, the main transmission lines which are the national highways of power the whole power generation and interconnection should be in the

[Dr K L Rao]

hands of the Centre and only the distribution of power with n the State is left to the States That is the ideal, but we cannot reach the ideal so soon in a democracy I have to place it before the Irrigation and Power Ministers' conference which I am going to call in June as soon as the session is over I have to consult them and consult other people also But we cannot allow time to go We are now entering into a very big system of power generation I want to reorganise the power sector because we are finding it extremely difficult to achieve the target Orissa is surplus in power, but in southern Orissa, even for the M I G factory we have cut off the power because the Machkund reservoir was not full and that is the only source of supply

I have examined the various aspects of the power system I feel three steps are necessary First is about designs planning and investigation This is being done well by the Central Water and Power Commission We can strengthen it to introduce the latest techniques and to deal with the bigger machines Organisation for investigation planning and design is quite good, but when it comes to implementation there is trouble it is not going on according to schedule Everything it is getting behind There are so many reasons for lagging behind but we cannot afford it Power is very capital-intensive A lot of money is locked up A power project should be completed in two to three years But we do it very leisurely having only one shift or two shifts It should be done round the clock In other countries, power pojects are executed round the clock, because power means money Money is locked up in it There are power stations which are taking 10 years, when they should really have taken only two to three years Therefore, I propose to reorganise the Regional Boards and I want to do it through your patronage I am going to introduce legislation to make it a statutory body, so that they can be more effective in arranging exchange of power, looking into implementation and so on

We have permitted ourselves the indigenous manufacture which means another problem is comming up A separate cell in the Ministry will provide the coordination It will chase from day to day about the delivery of equipment, prices and so on These are some of the proposals of reorganisation which I propose to have for the present pending the Central control of the transmission system later on

My hon friend referred to Kalinadi We realise its importance because though Mysore is called a surplus State its surplus is not much it is a very small quantity Here I must pay a tribute to the Mysore Government Whatever it has got, it has got it has freely shared it with Maharashtra and Gujarat Here I may say that the Maharashtra Government also set a good examnle When one million units were given to them by Mysore, on my advice, they have shared it equally with Gujarat If that type of spirit prevails then there will be no difficulty

Further, this shortage is only for a limited period As soon as the Tarapore unit is commissioned this shortage will vanish The other day I contacted the Director in charge and he told me that it will function from the 15th of this month within three or four days Then the shortage will disappear

I am glad to say that the Dhuvaran unit is also going to come up very soon The Petroleum & Chemicals Ministry will give the furnace oil and I am sure the Finance Ministry will give us some concessions So in one or two months the shortage in Gujarat would be over You must have patience and a spirit of integration

Coming to Kalinadi, Mysore is doing good work It has surplus power though it is not much We are fully aware that if we creat some more power there it will be helpful for all the neighbouring States Kalinadi is important in that context If that work is taken up it will double the power supply in Mysore State and it will be helpful to other States in that context, the second stage of the Kalinadi project is considered by the advisory committee The only difficulty is about finance It will cost Rs 165 crores whereas Mysore Government have got only Rs 15 crores allotted to the work so far

I think I have covered most of the points. A question was raised about North

Bihar and North Bengal. In that area the population is very heay and the power is of the lowest. Whereas the average per capita consumption of power elsewhere is 90. it is only 8 in North Bihar. Our friend comes from that area. Only eight unit means complete darkness. I do not know how he stays there. Perhaps, that is why he lives in Delhi or Patna and he does not go there. It is a great pity. For the entire North Bengal and North Bihar there is only one power station in Barauni for a population of 2 crores or 3 crores. So, we are now trying to put up one in Muzafferpur. The Railway Ministry have agreed to have a broadgauge line from Samastipur to Muzaffarpur. We will construct one power station there. We will have another one at Dalkola in North Bengal which will serve the eastern part of North Bihar and North Bengal. These projects are going to be passed at the next meeting of the technical advisory committee.

Sir. I have taken more time than I should have done. But in the end I want to submit one thing. These 25 years that we have spent were in the service of a deficit India but the 25 years that we are going to go ahead in must be those wherein we should build a prosperous India and we must usher in projects for a billion people that are going to turn up in this country at the end of the century. Their destiny will be shaped by whatever we do now. We have to worry ourselves about what happens to the destiny of the millions of people, 100 crores of people, who are going to be there 25 years hence. Their destiny has to be shaped by us today. Therefore, I would appeal to my hon. colleagues here that we should support as much as possible these sectors with which I have the honour and privilege to deal, namely, the sectors of irrigation, power and flood control.

I must finally say that the Secretary, the officers and staff have been put to very hard work and have done their duty very well, I only hope that next year it will be possible for us to serve better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the chits that I had sent you long time ago ? I expect you to say a few words about that.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : He has not replied about Andhra.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will let you know. You meet him.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Regarding Cauvery.

DR. K. L. RAO : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has sent me chits about Mograhat western part and Balrampur. I will reply to him tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am putring all the cut motions to the vote of House together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 60, 122 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 12, 1972/Chaitra 23, 1894 (Saka).